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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Inter-State Sales Tax To Go

NEW ARTICLE IN CONSTITUTION

No Levies Allowed After March 31, 1951

NEW DELHI, October 16 (PTI).

THE Constituent Assembly today adopted an article which imposes certain restrictions on the powers of a State to levy Sales Tax. From March 31, 1951, no State (Unit) can impose a Sales Tax on the sale or purchase of goods which takes place outside the State or in the course of import or export.

Nor can a State impose Sales Tax on any goods if the sale takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The third limitation covers essential goods. No State can impose Sales Tax on goods declared by Parliament to be essental for the life of the community, unless the State obtains assent from the President.

Though speeches were made advocating larger scope of taxation being left to the Provinces, the main amendments, namely those tabled by Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, in effect suggested more restrictions like the fixing of ceiling of six pies per rupee in the incidence of Sales Tax by the State, and power for Parliament only to impose tax.

Dr. Amedkar argued that the Article contained only reproduction of provisions already adopted by the House and maintained that some Provinces had exceeded the limits of the provisions of the Constitution in respect of Sales Tax affecting inter-State trade as well as import and export. In the interest of constitutional Government, it was desirable, he asserted that at least one large source of revenue should be left to the Staes.

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY

The House passed Article 280A authorising the president in the event of a financial emergency to direct a State to reduce the salaries and allowances of Government servants and place before him for consideration all money bills passed by its Legislature.

Money bills have been defined as "bills for the imposition, ablition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax".

Pandit Kunzru said that article treated the Provinces as if they were school children and the President was a village headmaster. He asked whether its object was to interfere with the prohibition programme undertaken by some of the Provinces in defiance of Central directives.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and Mr. K. M. Munshi, member, said that the article was necessary under the present circumstances. Mr. Munshi said that economically, India was "on the brink of precipice."

COURT MARTIALS

The Assembly also passed an article excluding sentences and orders passed by courts martial and military tribunals from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Dr. Ambedkar said in reply to Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, who charged him with "breach of faith", that it would still be open to the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the question whether the exercise of jurisdiction by military courts was within the ambit of the law which constituted them.

ANDHRA PROVINCE

Tamil Nad Congress Executive To Meet

MADRAS, Oct. 16, (P. T. I.): The Tamil Nad Congress Working Committee and the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Madura on October 29 to consider the resolution of the Congress Working Committee in regard to the formation of the Andhra Province.

The Working Committee's resolution directed the Tamil Nad and Andhra Provincial Congress Committees as also the Madras Government to report before November 14 as to how far the conditions laid down in the Jawaharlal-Vallabhbhai-Pattabhi report for the formation of an Andhra Province could be fulfilled.

The Committee will also discuss the new Draft Constitution of the Indian National Congress.

MARSHAL SLIM IN INDIA

Three-Day Visit

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (P. T. I.): Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here today from Karachi on a three-day visit to India before proceeding to Singapore and Hongkong.

He was received at the Palam Aerodrome, among others, by General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, Sir Archibald Nye, British High Commissioner in New Delhi and Col. B. Chatterjee.

After inspecting a guard of honour presented to him at the aerodrome, Field Marshal Slim drove to Government House where he will stay as Mr. Rajagopalachari's guest.

Known to his troops as Bill Slim, the 58-year old Field Marshal rose in the army the hard way, from a junior non-commissioned officer to the highest rank in the Army. He has commanded, in operations, every infantry, from a section to a division and an army.

NO POPULAR GOVT. FOR SIX MONTHS

Hyderabad Leader's View

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 16, (U. P. I.): "There should be no popular Government in Hyderabad for at least another six months. The State Congress has sufficiently discredited itself by its disunity. It has failed to create confidence and security among the people. It had also failed to impress the Central leaders," declared Shree B. Rama-Government and National leaders," declared Shree B. Ramakrishna Rao, a top ranking Congress leader and "pillar" of the former dissident group of the State Congress, at a press conference this evening.

Mr. Ramakrishna Rao, who is one of the candidates for the forthcoming State Congress presidential elections, continuing said, that the main reason for the formation of a strong block of opposition within the State Congress was due to the fact that an iron fence was created around the present President, Swami Ramanand Tirth.

SACHAR CALLS A PARTY MEETING

No Confidence Motion To Be Considered

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, Premier of East Punjab has called a meeting of the East Punjab Assembly Party on October 17, in the Assembly Chamber, to consider the vote of confidence in the leader and in case of its failure, to consider another motion to express lack of confidence in the leader and elect a new leader.

Shri Bhim Sen originally called the meeting for October 18, but fresh instructions were received from the Central Parliamentary Board today that the final decision on the issues must be reached by October 17.

Chandernagore Transfer Treaty

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The treaty for the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union which is being drawn up by the French Govt., will come up for ratification before the French Parliament towards the end of this month, authoritative circles revealed here today.

The actual transfer, it is expected will be expected in about a month's time thereafter.

Will They Fall In The Trap?

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Scotland Yard is going to keep a new kind of watch on crime.

A special "television parlour" is to be opened soon in a corner of the operations room there, it is reported.

The idea is to use television only for public events of great importance and for state functions at which big crowds usually gather.

During these, a senior police official will watch the screen on the look out for events that need police action.

The plan should prove a deterrent to pickpockets and other shady characters known to the police. Presumably they will try to keep out of the picture.. .

PAKISTAN CHANGES TARIFFS ON INDIAN GOODS

33 Items Removed From Exemption List

KARACHI, Oct. 16, (PTI-Reuter):

THE Pakistan Government have announced changes in tariff rates on goods of Indian origin. Under the new arrangement thirty three different items have been removed from the exemption list.

These include molasses, chemicals of different varieties, paints and colours of different ingredients, fur skins, cotton twist and yarn, building and engineering materials, cocoanut, ayurvedic drugs and medicines.

Besides this, five different varieties of fabrics, duty on which had so far been on the same rates as applicable to similar fabrics of British make, have been deleted from the schedules resuling in an increase of import duty in accordance with the standard rates.

These items include cotton fabrics containing more than ninety per cent of cotton and whose landed cost is more than Rs. 1-8-0 per yard, and cotton fabrics containing less than ninety per cent of artificial silk and other items containing artificial silk or ten per cent of wool, and printed fabrics.

Cigars and cigarettes, whose wholesale value before the payment of duty in Pakistan is less than Rs. 32 per thousand together with all other varieties of cigarettes and unmanufactured tobacco, will now be subjected to duty on an amount equal to the rebate admissible in respect of Indian duty plus twenty-seven and a half per cent of the wholesale market price.

Finally leather manufactures such as saddlery, harness, suitcases, bags and leather cloth including artificial leather and boots and shoes which had so far been exempted from customs exemption.

U. P. Squander Mania

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16: It is learnt that about five lakhs of rupees will be spent by the Government of the United Provinces over the Roorki Thompson College centenary celebrations.

The programme for the construction of huge temporary buildings for the functions has already been taken in hand. Two thousand guests are likely to be invited at the expense of the provincial exchequer.

Prominent engineers leaving aside other nation building programmes, for which the Government has little or no money, are now busy making fancy show models at Roorki.

A disastrous fire broke out in a two-winged ramshacked two-storied building in Banaji Lane, Fort, in the early hours of Sunday. An aged Parsi couple died of suffocation in an attempt to save some of their valuables.

GREEK GUERILLAS STOP OPERATIONS

Bid To Avoid Destruction Of Country

LONDON, Oct. 16 (PTI-Reuter)—The Free Greek Radio announced tonight the cessation of ouerations by the Greek Guerilla Army "in order to avoid the total destruction of Greece".

The radio quoted a proclamation issued yesterday by the guerillas "Provisional Greek Government'. This stated that the "Greek Democratic Army has not laid down its arms but has stopped its operations for the time being in order to avoid total destruction of Greece."

The proclamation said a peaceful solution of Greece's problems was now being sought in the United Nations "with the participation of the Soviet Union."

"Athens", it added, "is speaking about amnesties and agreements but, in fact, the monarcho-fascists (the guerilla term for the Greek Government in Athens) go on persecuting democrats wherever they find them in Greece."

TEMPORARY

After declaring that the interests of the Greek people were the paramount consideration of the guerillas, the proclamation said the Greek people needed peace and bread.

"Greece is now in ruins and hunger reigns everywhere", it declared.

But, the proclamation asserted, the "temporary cessation" of military operations did not mean the "Provisional Greek Government and the people" renounced the fight for the rights of the Greek people.

The declaration ended with an appeal to the Greek people to be united and to continue the struggle for peace, bread and liberty, with the assurance that they belong to the same camp as the truly democratic countries and the Soviet Union, the champion of peace and democracy in the world.'

NEHRU BLEEDS FOR WORLD'S OPPRESSED

Louis Fischer Pleads Full Help To India

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Something indefinable in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's personality made an instantaneous impact on the United States, said a letter by Mr. Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent and author of "Gandhi and Stalin", published in the "New York Times" today. It occupied more than a column of space.

Mr. Fischer said: "Mahatma Gandhi once called him (Nehru) an artist, perhaps that is the explanation "Nehru is not merely the Prime Minister of an important country, he is an idealist whose sympathies encircle the oppressed of the globe."

Pandit Nehru had stamped on his heart the picture of people dying of starvation in India, Mr. Fischer continued. He carries it with him every hour. He will wonder, no Indian can help wondering, whether stated America could not send India some of her surplus; unsaleable wheat and other grains until the battle of bread and rice is won.

"The Indian peasant will bless America, the American farmer will benefit".

"Treaties, pacts, trade agreements interest a person like Nehru much less than demonstrations of living humanitarianism.

"We are a generous people, but India has seen none of it. Our foreign policy is increasingly far-sighted. but it has not touched India."

QUARREL FOLLOWED SLOGAN-SHOUTING

Bibinagar Dacoity Case Details

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 16 (PTI)—The three members of the Special Tribunal and counsel for the prosecution and the defence in the Bibinagar Dacoity Case today visited Bibinagar, about 22 miles from Hyderabad to inspect various places where Syed Kasim Razvi and the other accused in the case are alleged to have committed the offence listed against them in the charge sheet.

According to the charge sheet filed by the Advocate-General before the Special Tribunal, between 5 and 8 p.m. on January 10, 1948, about 150 uniformed and armed Razakars including Syed Kasim Razvi, were passing in motor vehicles by Bibinagar station shouting slogans "Shah-e-Osman Zindabad" (Long Live Nizam) and "Azad Hyderabad' (may free Hyderabad be firmly established).

Thereupon, some of the persons from among those present within the Bibinagar railway station compound shouted the slogan "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".

Hearing this, the charge sheet continues, the Razakar Party stopped their motor vehicles and divided themselves into various groups and at the instigation and under the directions of Syed Kasim Razvi, entered the railway station compound and several parts of Bibinagar town pursued many of the inhabitants and station staff, assaulted them and inflicted injuries on them.

Japan's Programme

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (PTI-Reuter)—Japan plans to switch imports of large quantities of food from the Dollar area to Sterling countries and other parts of the non-dollar world, the Ministry of International Trade announced here.

AFTER CHURCHILL JAWAHAR!

Nehru Creates Stirring Impression

WASHINGTON, October 16. (PTI-Reuter).

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru left behind him in Washington today the profound impression in official circles that one of the most historic meetings between East and West had taken place.

Both public and private reactions to the Indian Prime Minister's four day's stay in Washington made it clear that no visit since the wartime appearances of Mr. Winston Churchill had left such a stirring impression.

President Truman spoke both publicly and privately of his personal admiration for a great public servant. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, spoke of Pandit Nehru as an equal of the fathers of the American nation itself such as Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Official Washington has now settled down to a study of the statements made by the Prime Minister with a view to the detailed formulation of United States policy towards India. In his public statements the Prime Minister laid down certain basic principles of Indian foreign policy.

He made it clear: That India would not remain neutral in the event of aggression or any threat to freedom or justice. This was not interpreted here to mean that India would be an automatic ally of the United States in what is called the cold war against Russia. But it was interpreted to mean that India's role in world affairs would not be a passive one. It was noted that the Prime Minister in his address to Congress said that aggression must be "resisted" but "the force employed must be adequate to the purpose."

(2) That the primary purpose of Indian policy was to raise the standard of living of the Indian people and that American aid would be welcomed both in the form of capital investment and mechanical and technological assistance.

(3) That the raising of the standard of living of India and of Asia was necessary to give the social stability which was the best safeguard against Communism.

(4) That there must be no colonial exploitation of India and that aid should be given without any condition which might involve a sacrifice of Indian sovereignty, independence and freedom.

(5) That India, without seeking it, had become the leader of Asia and that isolation had become as impossible for India in the esat as for the United States in the west.

FULL UNDERSTANDING

It can be stated authoritatively that no decisions were sought or reached on any proposals stemming from these basic promises by the Prime Minister in his talks with United States Government leaders. A general understanding of each others point of view and of common purposes was achieved.

The Prime Minister did not seek to precipitate a conclusion on the many subjects affecting India under discussion here—the implementation of President Truman's Point Four Programme for assisting in developing the under-developed areas of the world and the possibility of loans to India from the World Bank and the United States Export Import Bank. He, however, succeeded in creating an atmosphere in which Indian officials here will be able to discuss such proposals with American officials in greater intimacy backed by a closer understanding of each other's general point of view.

NEW YORK: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose fervent welcome here by his American hosts and Indian compatriots overshadowed all news on the front pages of the city's newspapers today, journeyed 60 miles this morning to Hyde Park to lay a wreath on the grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was lunching with Mrs. Roosevelt later today.

He spent a crowded day yesterday after his arrival from Washington. As soon as he reached New York he quickly swung into a round of activities. His day's engagements included a reception by Indian students at India House, lunch with Mrs. Ogden Reid, President of the "New York Herald Tribune", tea at the home of Mr. John Gunther, the author, and a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel given by Sir S. N. Rau, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

MOST BRILLIANT

The function at the Waldorf-Astoria was one of the most brilliant ever held in the exclusive banqueting room. Nearly 400 guests, including some of the world's most prominent diplomats attended. Among them was M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and heads of U. N. delegations from 59 countries.

Pandit Nehru, wearing a black achkan, a churidar and white Gandhi cap stood between his sister, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, and Sir B. Narsing, and received the guests as they filed into the palm-decorated room. The flags of India and the United States flanked the welcoming groups. There was no speech-making, but many of the diplomats present were been chatting eagerly with the Prime Minister.

Pandit Nehru arranged a meeting, following the reception, with Mr. David E. Lilienthal, head of the Atomic Energy Commission and former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

His arrival from Washington yesterday in the personal constellation plane of the Defence Secretary, Louis Johnson, was a heartening mixture of fofficial and informal acclaim. New York city's welcome came from Mr. Grover Whalen, special representative of the Mayor, Mr. William O'Dwyer.

CAVALCADE

Ten cars carried members of his party and officials to New York city. Several specially chartered buses and about 20 private cars transported members of the Indian community and others.

With the motor cycles escorts' sirens sounding to clear the road, the cavalcade of vehicles swept out of the airport.

Much of the parkway to the city is lined by trees. Pandit Nehru saw in the autumn foliage for which the east coast of the United States is renowned. Crimson of dogwood, russet of oaks and elms and gold of sycamores made a colourful panorama.

Pandit Nehru saw the splendid road planning which has made modern New York a motorist paradise. Then came the great towers of Manhattan.

With a final ear splitting blast, the escort wheeled into 64th street, and Pandit Nehru's car stopped in front of beflagged India House.

Cries of "Jai Hind" were raised by hundreds of Indians, present at the entrance, as the Prime Minister was led up the red carpeted steps of the newly purchased five-storey building which his to house the Government of India's offices in New York.

POLICEMAN TOPPLES

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

As Pandit Nehru was driving to Hyde Park to pay tribute to the memory of the late President Roosevelt a policeman in the motor cycle escort was thrown from his machine as it skiddaed on the smooth cobblestones on the outsirts of the Park.

The policeman, however, escaped injury.

STORM CLOUDS AGAIN OVER INDONESIA

BATAVIA, Oct. 16 (PTI.)

A Dutch official spokesman tonight described as "a grave breach of the case-fire agreement" a statement by the Sultan of Jogjakarta, Indonesian Republican Defence Minister, blaming Dutch "unreasonableness" for a "rapidly deterirating situation' in East Java.

The Dutch spokesman said that under the agreement both parties agreed to refrain from public speeches and action which might prejudice a peaceful settlement of the Indonesian dispute, now the subject of round table negotiations at the Hague.

Officials of the United Nations Indonesian Commission declined to comment on the situation, which the Sultan had said he feared might make "an armed clash inevitable", possibly spreading to the whole of Java and Sumatra.

All radio programme were interrupted tonight to give news of the Dutch official reply to the Sultan. Excited groups of Dutch and Indonesians gathered in every cafe to discuss the statement and to conjecture what its implications might be.

Dutch military circles said tonight that since the cease-fire agreement, Republican forces, regular and irregular, had been increasingly infiltrating the Dutch lines of communication and into garrison centres despite strong protests to the local Republican commanders.

The Dutch said they had arrested only armed men entering Dutch control areas without authorisation.

138317

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Well-to-do Goan bachelor, good character, of East Africa, desires get married Goan Girl of respectable family, aged between 24 and 28. Must be prepared proceed Africa. Submit full particulars with photograph, if any, which will be returned later. All correspondence will be kept Strictly Confidential. Apply Box No. 1228, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT.

M. T. B. College, Surat: Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the minimum salary are invited for the post of a Demonstrator in Biology and should reach the Principal latest by 25th October. 6010

SITUATION WANTED

Gentleman presently in Hongkong wishes to join a well reputed and established commercial house in India, Pakistan or abroad. Can hold position of responsibility. Age 30. Experience 10 years. Contact Box No. 1231, "Bombay Chronicle".

SOCIAL

Make More Personal Friends in Bombay. Contact: Universal League of Introduction. 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1188

MEDICAL ADLET

Hysteria and Epilepsy (Fit) At the the time of fit the medicine should be entered in both the holes of the nose and after sneezing a dead black worm will come out and the patient will be cured for ever. Shiree Mahatma Tiyagi Baba Ansuiya Ashram Chitrakot (Banda) U.P. 1245

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents in all municipal towns on Rs. 80|10|150 plus commission for soaps, inks, coffee etc. Investment in stock Rs. 500|-. Reserve your town sending Rs. 100|- to The Andhra Soap Industries Ltd., Akidu. (6006)

ASTROLOGICAL

At Last a way has been perfected for you to look into your future without the aid of Astrologers and Palmists. We will send you a Magnetic Device that will enable you to answer any question with startling accuracy. For further particulars please contact. Box 1226, "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

"Atlas" machines are suitable for almost every kind of Sheet Metal Work, obtainable from M|S Roberts McLean & Co. Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay or The Industrial Syndicate, 119, Ripon Street, Calcutta. 16. 5930

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Assorted sizes of Milton Clock-springs are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts. Enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton, Ltd., Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 1237

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1 (6773A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT Controller 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 24-10-1949 for the purchase of surplus stocks of Tea Packets, Hamam Toilet Soap and Ready Made Army Garments at the Railway Grainshop Godowns indicated below:

TEA PACKETS: Wadi Bandar 10200 lbs., Igatpuri 200 lbs., Manmad 500 lbs., Bhusaval 400 lbs., Nagpur 1700 lbs., Jhansi 77 lbs. and Agra Cantt. 45 lbs.

HAMAM TOILET SOAP: Wadi Bandar 3168 cakes and Poona 1600 cakes.

READY MADE ARMY GARMENTS: Wadi Bandar—Khaki Shirts 19267. White Shirts 7074 and Khaki Coats 57.

Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona|Nagpur|Jhansi.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

EMPTIES and condemned commodities available at the Railway Grainshops will be sold by auction at Byculla Goods Shed at 14 hrs. and at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bandar at 11 hrs. on 25th October 1949. Conditions governing the auction and other particulars may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Dist. Controller 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed item rate tenders in B2 forms are invited for the following works and will be received upto 2 p.m. on 3-11-1949 in the office of the Undersigned at Ahmedabad.

1 Name of work	2 Estimated Cost	3 Earnest Money	4. Security deposit
Constructing Meshwa Canal Project.			
(1) Pick-up-weir	Rs. 14,15,913|-	Rs. 14,159|-	2% in cash on the estimated cost and 2 per cent by deduction from bills.
(2) Head Regulator			

2. Tender forms and specifications will be issued during office hours on any working day upto 4-11-1949 on payment of Rs. 10|- per set.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipted chalan of the treasury for the amount of earnest money paid together with a Banker's solvency certificate for the amount not less than 20% of the tendered amount and a declaration showing all works which the tender has already entered into contract and the value of the work that remains to be executed in each case on the date of submitting the tender, and also with copies of certificates regarding his previous experience, ability and capacity to carry out work. Any tender sent without these documents is liable to be rejected.

4. Plans and designs can be seen in the Undersigned's office on any working day during office hours.

5. Tenders will be opened at Ahmedabad on 5-11-1949 at 2-30 p.m.

6. Government reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

R. D. PAREKH,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Irrigation Division.

Bhadra-Ahmedabad,
13th October 1949. 6022

POLICE NOTICE

AS DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire-works on or near any street, road or thoroughfare. Anyone committing a breach of this order will render himself liable to be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

K. D. BILLIMORIA,
Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th October, 1949. 8994

G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 18,000 axle box dust shields. Tender form and drawing obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|8|- per set, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date Tuesday 8th November '49 at 3 p.m. 6021

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 2 p.m. on 24-10-49 for the supply of Bakery Products (Bread and Buns) to the Railway Canteens at Kalyan, Lonavla, Dhond, Sholapur, Igatpuri, Manmad and Bhusaval. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Poona. (6007)

G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites Tenders for reconditioning of scrap metal white No. 6 (Mushroom shape ingots) Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 10th November, 1949 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (5998)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the work of fabrication and erection of the steel structure of the Bank City Exchange, Dalhousie Square (South). The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 27,72,600|-. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 20,000|- shall be deposited at the time of submission of tenders. Tender papers may be purchased at a cost of Rs. 100|- which is not refundable. Detailed particulars may be had during office hours on any working day from the office of the undersigned. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 8th of November 1949 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same date.

P. B. GHOSH,
Executive Engineer,
Calcutta Central Divn. No. II.
P-21, Mission Row Extn.,
Calcutta. 6009

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LIMITED

NOTICE

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS

IN ORDER to avoid interruptions of electric service due to overloading of mains and plant in our area of supply, we regret to advise consumers that it will not be possible for this Company to comply with applications for temporary illuminations during the ensuing Divali Festival.

The Company earnestly requests all its consumers, in their own interests and that of the community in general, to refrain from using any non-essential load whether for lighting or other purposes during the peak lighting hours (6 p.m. to 10 p.m.) on 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, 1949.

For Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited
N. P. KIRPALANI,
Ag. Chief Engineer & Manager. 6003

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 21st and 22nd October, 1949, those days being Public Holidays (Diwali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

G. W. MIDDLETON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th October, 1949. 6018

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 5-12-49 from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of CHIEF AUDITOR AND FINANCIAL ADVISER, CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT, in Bombay Co-operative Service, Class I. Officers serving in the Co-operative Department are not eligible. PAY: Starting salary of Rs. 650 in grade of Rs. 350-1100. AGE: Not more than 25 years in the case of Advanced Class and 28 years in the case of Backward and Intermediate Classes on 1-2-50, relaxable up to 40 years in the case of candidates with practical experience. No age limit for candidates in Bombay Government service. QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should (1) possess B.A, B.Sc., B.Ag., B.Sc. (Agri.) or B.Com. degree, and, (2) unless they possess the B.Com. degree with Accountancy, have passed the examination for Registered Accountants or possess the Government Diploma in Accountancy or in Co-operative Accountancy or in Co-operation and Accountancy. Candidates with practical knowledge of Banking and|or Auditing, preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 6020

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING RE: DIWALI CELEBRATION 1949.

IT IS ANTICIPATED that owing to temporary illuminations and preliminary trials in connection with the Diwali Celebrations, there will be a heavy demand for Electric Power on our Distribution System on the nights of 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd October 1949. I, therefore, request you kindly to co-operate with us by not taking Electric Supply for motive power purposes and by reducing the use of Electricity for other purposes to the minimum possible between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on these days.

Thanking you.

J. P. L. SHENOY,
General Manager. 6019

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Chief Engineer, Irrigation, U.P., Lucknow upto 17th January 1950 for supplying materials and machines and for erecting them at Dhukwan Power House, Jhansi District, U.P. Details and specifications may be obtained from Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Jhansi. 6013

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials viz. Corr. Sheets, Timber Dunnage, Ballies, Drums, Wooden Door and Wooden Shutters, Iron Scrap, Tiles etc. on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Engineer Park Nos. 2 and 4, between Sewree and Wadala, behind Spring Mill, by order of the C.R.I.E., Bombay.

Terms: 25% cash deposit. Balance to be paid and delivery taken by 26-10-49.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Naval stores, stretchers, tools, hose, generator, etc., by order of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), on 18-10-49 at 10-30 a.m. at R.I.N. Depot, Mankhurd. For catalogues apply to:—

CRAWFORD & CO.
132, Apollo St., Fort.

Impetus To Cottage Industry

MADRAS EX-PREMIER'S 7-POINT PLAN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (PTI).

MR. O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR, former Premier of Madras, urged the Government to take prompt measures to safeguard the cottage industry which "if properly renovated would go a long way to add to the country's output."

He said he had the case of the small-scale match factories of the South in view.

Among the measures he suggested, in a statement issued today, for providing an impetus to these industries were:

(1) Reduction of excise duty on the products of cottage industry to afford adequate protection to the cottage industry;
(2) Restoration of the pre-war concessional rate of railway freight;
(3) Special consideration in sales taxation for the products of the cottage industries;
(4) Facilities for securing various essential chemicals;
(5) Supply of soft wood required for the industry at rates lower than the rates at which they are now supplied to the big factories from Government forests;
(6) Reservation of at least 50 per cent of the estimated national requirements of matches for the products of the cottage industries.
(7) Financial assistance both from the Centre and Provinces.

ALARMING POSITION

Mr. Reddiar said that while it was recognised on all hands the country was now passing through a production crisis, the Government was overlooking the critical situation facing some of the small-scale cottage industries.

"During my recent visit to the southern districts of Madras," Mr. Reddiar said, "I found that about fifty match factories, run as cottage industries, representing nearly half the total number of such factories in South India, have been closed down during the past six months. I understand that about 8,000 persons employed in these factories are affected by this and that other factories are also faced with a similar crisis.

"From my personal investigation I find that the match industry organised on cottage basis is unable to compete with the large-scale factories because the latter enjoy certain special advantages such as producing their own potassium chlorate, splints and veneers and importing blue match are able to sell a gross of boxes at about Rs. 6 while the cottage industry is unable to quote below Rs. 6/4. That the competition of the factory products has been intensified recently is also borne out by the fact that while the output of the cottage industry decreased from 5 million gross of boxes to 3 million gross boxes, the mechanised industry had increased its production from 17 million to 22 million gross boxes in 1948.

RUIN AHEAD

"I am sure that unless effective and prompt steps are taken to safeguard the cottage industry from further ruin, thousands of families skilled in the manufacture of matches will be thrown out of employment. While I watched the women and children manufacturing matches by hand at three factories, I felt convinced that the skill of these workers is not a whit inferior to the much publicised skill of the Japanese cottage workers. I appeal to the authorities, both Central and Provincial, to realise the urgency of the matter and render all possible assistance without delay."

SURPLUS PAKISTAN WHEAT

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Oct. 15.—In accordance with policy of sending all their surplus foodgrains to the neighbouring Muslim countries instead of India, the Government of Pakistan have just completed their second supply of 4,000 tons of wheat to Saudi Arabia. The first consignment to this country was of 1,000 tons.

Negotiations are also now complete for the total supply of 40,000 tons of Pakistan wheat to Iran and another 10,000 tons to Turkey. A portion of this supply has already been shipped to Iran.

It will be recalled, according to the Inter-Dominion agreement between India and Pakistan, all surplus foodgrains in Pakistan were to be offered to India but probably on account of continued strained relations between the two countries on the Kashmir question, Pakistan seems to have decided to divert all its food surpluses to other Muslim countries of the world.

U. P. Government Sacks 800 Employees

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The Government of the United Provinces has decided to retrench over 800 employees on the Agricultural and Rural Development Departments from next month. Over 500 supervisers have received one month's notice of termination of their services and 140 organisers of the Rural Development Department have been served with immediate quit notice. Another two hundred employees are to be dismissed.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY TO KASHMIR VALLEY

SRINAGAR, October 15 (P.T.I.): Work of the Kashmir Government's one crore fifty lakhs Sind Valley hydro-electric multi-purpose project is now making steady progress, it is learnt.

It is planned to tap water from the Sind river, tributory of Jhelum, at a distance of 25 miles east of Srinagar. Four hundred and seventy-five cubic feet of water per second will be carried in nine and half mile long canal terminating at Ganderbal point outside Srinagar. At this point a generating station will be sinstalled which will generate fifteen thousand kilowat power sufficient to electrify the whole of Kashmir valley.

The whole project is expected to take about five years. When the project is completed the present generating station at Mohura, 55 miles west of Srinagar will be converted to irrigate vast tracts of land on either side of the Jhelum river between Sringar and Baramula. It is also proposed at that time to dredge the Jnnhelum river to avoid annual floods which innundate agriculture fields.

GOVERNMENTS HIT FOR SUGAR MUDDLE

Professors' Criticism

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

"It is now over a month that the people of this city have been put to extreme hardship by not getting sugar at a reasonable rate. It is no more a secret that profiteers have turned their stocks of sugar into either mishri or batasha, which is selling at prohibitive rates of Rs. 3 per seer," say some Professors of the Allahabad University in a statement.

They add: "Sugar is available in the blackmarket for Rs. 2 or so per seer. The prices of gur and crude sugar have also shot up to Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per seer.

"In its so-called attempt to control and lower prices, the Government only aggravated the trouble. The machinery of the Government seems to have collapsed, at least in this respect, and profiteers and blackmarketers are enjoying complete freedom to rob the common man. It will not do for the Central and Provincial Governments to express helplessness and apportion blame on each other or shift the blame to anti-social trading interests or appeal to the harassed public not to pay more than the fixed price. The Governments are to be blamed if they fail to protect citizens form the clutches of such anti-social elements."

Hunt For Underground Sugar

NAGPUR, Oct. 15 (UPI)—About 150 bags of sugar were recovered by the police, following the raids on several places in the city.

The total number of sugar bags recovered by the police so far is nearly 246. In addition, they have seized 23 bags of sugar candy.

HOMAGE TO BOTANIST

Jayakrishna Indraji Centenary celebration was held on October 10 at Jamnagar. The picture shows Her Highness Gulabkunverba, Maharani of Jamnagar addressing the gathering. Seated on the dias from left to right are Hon'ble Sir Harsidhbhai Divetia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra, Hon'ble Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bom-bay, Mr. Balwantray G. Mehta, Education Minister of Saurashtra, Smt. Sarojben Mehta and Mr. V. Ishvaran, Chief Secretary to the Saurashtra Government (extreme right).

RAJAJI TO VISIT HYDERABAD

Expert Committee's Plans To Preserve Cave Temples Of Ellora And Ajanta

HYDERABAD, Oct. 15 (UPI): The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Hyderabad last May to examine the question of the preservation and maintenance of the cave temples of Ellora and Ajanta has now submitted its report on Ellora with certain recommendations.

The report on Ajanta was published in July. The report recommends that an initial grant of one and half lakhs be sanctioned to start measures for protection. This programme, it is suggested, may be spread over a period of five years.

The report also recommends various measures for providing facilities to the visitors and lovers of architecture. Among these, are bus service and holiday cars and improvements of roads.

ELECTRIFICATION OF AERODROME

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15 (UPI.

The electrification of the Aurangabad Aerodrome is in progress. A special transmission line is being laid, so as to ensure continuous supply of electricity. This aerodrome has gained importance because of the night air-mail service between Bombay and Calcutta which passes through it, and it will be used for purposes of emergency landing. It is learnt that with a view to improve and speed-up communications within the State, Government have under consideration a plan to construct air strips in all district headquarters where landing facilities for air crafts do not exist at present.

FILLIP TO BASIC EDUCATION

Bihar Government's Plan

PATNA, October 16 (P.T.I.): The Government of Bihar propose to open within the next three years about sixteen hundred basic schools, 60 multilateral post-basic schools, 35 basic training schools and one basic training college in the Province at an estimated recurring and non-recurring cost of over rupees five crores.

The aim of a basic training college and basic training school is to turn out adequate number of trained teachers to complete the Government's programme of extending universal basic education in the province within the next fifteen years.

The Provincial Government have so far opened 13 basic training schools, one post-basic school and one hundred basic schools in the province. It is proposed to open six more basic training schools, twelve post basic schools and 435 basic schools by the end of this year.

MAHUA CIVIC ELECTIONS

Socialists Win All 21 Seats

RAJKOT, Oct. 16. (P. T. I): The Socialists have captured all the 21 seats in the Mahua Town Municipal Board in Gohilwad District, about 100 miles from here. The candidates elected come from farmers, workers and party members.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist Leader, it is learnt, has been invited to inaugurate the newly elected Municipal Board.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Report Of Activities For 1948-49

NEW DELHI: The Annual Report of the Indian Standards Institution for 1948-49 has just been published. It records the various activities of the organisation during the year in respect of standardization in India and abroad.

The Report shows that the Institution was dealing with some 600 subjects under its various Divisions, of which 209 standards are in advanced stages of development. Several international standards on shellac and mica (for which the ISI acts as the Secretariat of the International Committee) were on the anvil and are to be finalised soon.

Proceedings of important bodies of the Institution, the General Council, the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Engineering, Textile and Chemical Divisions are briefly reproduced in the Report.

The Report also deals with the work of various delegations sent to the International Technical Committees on Textiles and Documentation, the Council of the ISO and the International Electro-technical Commission. Among other matters included in the Report are the Director's tour abroad, Publications, the ISI library and finances and accounts.

During the year, the number of contributing members of the Institution increased by 119 to 475. The number of Committees and sub-committees was nearly 200 with a membership of over 1,600. The Report includes a list of all these Committees.

SIKH VETERAN STARTS FAST

PATIALA, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Baba Prem Singh of Kabul, aged 70 years, started a fast unto death here today to press the following demands (1) all the Akali prisoners in Pepsu jails should be released, (2) the Akalis should stop the present agitation against the present Pepsu Ministry, (3) Master Tara Singh, and H. H. Patiala should be taken out in a common procession, which is being arranged during the Sikh Educational Conference days.

That until and unless Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Premier and Jathedar Pritam Singh Gojran assure him that these demands will be conceded, he will not break his fast. He is also observing silence.

Hyderabad To Honour Visweswarayya

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Sir M. Visweswarayya, the veteran economist, industrialist and engineer, is expected in Hyderabad in the second week of November, to preside over a special session of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation to be held here on November 12 and 13.

Preparations are already afoot to accord a fitting reception to Sir Visweswarayya and it is learnt the Osmania University will confer an honorary doctorate on the distinguished visitor.

The Municipal Corporation is also expected to present a civic address to this "grand old man."

OUR HUBLI NEWSLETTER:

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES ISSUE

Congress General Secretary's Note To P. C. Cs

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, (By Air): The need for an agitation demanding the merger of Mysore State with Karnatak is stressed in a report received here in from New Delhi. The Special Correspondent of "Samyukta Karnatak", the leading Kannada daily of Hubli in a dispatch reports that unless and until the agitation takes place in the Mysore State itself, Kannadigas cannot hope to achieve their objective of separate province for themselves.

The report points out that since the Congress Working Committee was reported to be against the merger of any Dominion area with that of the States, it was not possible now to form the province by merging the Karnatak areas with the State of Mysore. There would also be no enthusiasm to form a province without Mysore because of the fact that by so doing there was no possibility of Kannada areas in Salem and Nilgiris district and Coorg joining the Karnatak province.

COMMUNICATION

The reports also add that the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress has officially informed the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and the eight Provincial Congress Committees of Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujerat, Tamilnad, Andhra, Kerala, Nagpur and Mahavidarbha about the recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the issue of linguistic provinces. All the above Provincial Governments and the P.C.C.'s have further been asked to send their opinions to the Congress Working Committee before November 14.

The report further says that the Provincial Congress Committees are expected to have joint discussions with the Governments of their respective Provinces.

The report also mentions that if no agreed solutions were presented to the Working Committee within the prescribed time by the Provincial Congress Committees there was no likelihood of any linguistic Provinces being enumerated in the Schedule of the New Constitution. It would thus unduly postpone the formation of such provinces again.

The delegation of the Karnatak Youths Conference which has been to Delhi to press the demand for formation of Karnatak province with Mysore has now returned.

While at Delhi, the delegation met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and others.

Mr. Sannavirabhadrappa, Secretary of the Karnatak Youths Conference and one of the members of the Delegation in a statement to the Press assures to the Public that the Indian leaders had decided to grant Maha Karnatak Province on the lines suggested in the Three-man Committee Report.

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VALLABH-NAGAR

Development Started On The Auspicious Day Of Vijayadashami.

REGISTER YOUR PLOTS

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SCHEME:—

1) Lay-out has been sanctioned and plots are demarked.

2) Road work is in progress.

3) Land is free-hold and the actual possession of the Plot will be given at the time of Sale-Deed.

4) Electricity and Water schemes are under consideration.

5) Bungalow construction work will also be undertaken immediately if the Plotholder desires.

6) Price of the Plot is very moderate to suit the Middle class, which includes the cost of the roads.

7) The site is within Greater Poona Scheme on the Bombay Poona Road. Railway station is nearby and the Bus-Service is also available.

8) As the site is 1950 ft. above sea-level the climate is best and healthy. Moreover direct sea-breezes are available in the evening.

9) The site is situated at a central and attractive place between two great and costly schemes viz. Military Engineering School, Kirkee and Udyogpur Vasahat Limited, and quite opposite to the Pimpari Dairy Farm and near to the Refugee Camp.

10) Spaces in the Colony have also been reserved for Town Hall and Library, School, Dispensary, Post Office, Police Station, Swimming Bath, Gymkhana and Playground, Garden, Recreation Club, etc.

Contact immediately for more particulars. Otherwise delay may result in disappointment as the Plots are very few for disposal. Visiting hours 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Address:—
1157, Raviwar Peth, Near Someshwar Mandir, Poona, 2.

C. P. KOTHARI, Organizer.

N. B.—If the afternoon time is not suitable, see in the morning between 8 to 9-30 at 1388, Raviwar Peth, Poona, 2.

SEE WADIA'S MUSICAL

BALAM

SURAIYA and NIGAR

AT

MINERVA

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

LILTING LYRICS

A. R. KARDAR'S

Dillagi

Music: NAUSHAD
Starring SURAIYA, SHYAM

Daily 3, 6-15, 9-30 p.m.
Plans Open 10 to 8 p.m.

LIBERTY

RUSH! AND BOOK EARLY—
the crowds are terrific!
A W. I. T. Ltd. Minerva Picture

NARSINH AVATAR
NARSINH AVATAR
NARSINH AVATAR

Produced and Directed by SOHRAB MODI

CENTRAL 3rd WEEK

3-30, 6-30, 9-30; Sun. Hol. Mat. 12-30
Plans Open 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

It's ONE BIG MOMENT OF EXULTATION

PREM ADIB Pictures Movie Marvel

Story
Direction
PREM ADIB

RAMVIVAH

SHOBHNA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, Umakant

KRISHNA	EXCELSIOR	RIVOLI
3-30, 6-30, 9-30	3-30, 6-30, 9-30	ONE WEEK
Sat. Sun. Hol. 12-30	Booking 9-30 to 1 and 2 to 7	12-30, 3-30
Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6		6-30 &
From Fri. 21 PARADISE & 19th at PRABHAT (Thana)		9-30

A CENTRAL FILM DISTN. Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Asoe Vad 10, 2005.
Muslim: Zilhej 24, 1368.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 15, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-33 a.m. Sunset: 6-15 p.m.
Hightide: 08-04, 20-08.
Lowtide: 00-48, 14-51.
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION at 4-40 p.m.

Today's Engagements

NAVBHARAT NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: First annual social gathering and prize distribution ceremony at Marwadi Vidhyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road between 5 p.m. and 11 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of B. P. C. C. will preside.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION: Annual general meeting at Kamgar Sadan Hall, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Ashok Mehta, will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION: Dr. D. T. Lakadwala will preside and Mr. A. D. Shroff will speak on International organisations and development of undeveloped areas at Darbar Hall, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Calcutta Mail Dining Car Derailed At V. T. Station

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The dining car of the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) derailed at the V. T Railway Station yard at abou 6 p.m., today, while it was towed to the Platform and blocked the down main line for quite a long time.

All the through night trains, therefore, had to leave from the suburban platforms as a result of which there was usual rush and overcrowding there. Station officials stated that suburban trains were running to schedule.

NO STATUTORY SUGAR RATIONING

Authorised Retail Agencies To Distribute

BOMBAY, Sunday.

SUGAR would now be issued to consumers in Bombay Province through authorised retail agencies although statutory rationing of sugar cannot be introduced, it was officially announced by the Bombay Government in a press note tonight.

The press note said: For the Diwali week, so far as the Bombay rationed areas are concerned, half a pound per head will be distributed through ration shops.

In other areas, the collectors concerned have been asked to fix such quantity per head as may be feasible within the stocks available for distribution. The same system will be continued after the Diwali week, but the quantity per head is likely to be very much lower than this. Moreover, the position will have to be reviewed from time to time, and the quantum may have to be further reduced, if necessary.

STOCKS TO BE DECLARED

With a view to bringing out hoarded stocks, Government have also passed an order under which every person having in his possession more than three Bengal maunds of sugar is required to make a declaration every Monday of the stocks held by him on the previous Saturday. Such declarations have to be made to the Director of Civil Supplies Bombay in respect of the stocks possessed in the Bombay rationed area and to the District Magistrates concerned in respect of other areas. The first declaration will be due on Monday, October 17, 1949, but may be made by Wednesday, October 19.

Government have also passed another order under which no import or export of sugar can be made into or from any district without a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, in respect of the Bombay rationed area, the rationing officer concerned in respect of the other rationed areas and the District Magistrate concerned in respect of the rest of the Province. This order, however, allows a free limit of one pound per person for bona fide consumption.

PRICES FIXED

Government has also issued an order under which maximum prices for sugar can be fixed in respect of any area. This order also provides for displaying of notices in respect of prices fixed and the issue of cash memo by a dealer. In pursuance of this order, Government has fixed in the Bombay rationed area a maximum wholesale price of Rs. 91-13-0 per bag containing 226 lbs of sugar exclusive of Sales Tax, and the maximum retail price of annas seven per pound, inclusive of Sales Tax. Similar orders will issue separately in respect of other areas.

Plea For Equitable Supply Of Sugar

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh at its Meeting held on Octomer 14, says: "The Managing Committee of the Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh feels highly concerned over the scarcity of sugar that has arisen in this premier city of Bombay and requests the Government of Bombay to take immediate steps for the equitable distribution of the same by enforcing rationing of the same not only for the Diwali week but for the future till such times as the situation eases.

"The Managing Committee further suggestes that sugar, if necessary, may be imported speedily to ease the present scarcity.

"Further the Managing Committee strongly suggests that supply of sugar to sweetmeat shops should entirely and immediately be stopped till such time as the situation eases."

Medical Council Meeting

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (PTI)—The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur urged co-operative effort jointly by modern medical scientists and the exponents of indigenous systems "to secure from our ancient heritage of medicine and our resources all that is valuable to mankind."

Addressing the 32nd annual session of the Medical Council of India, the Health Minister said "ayurved and unani have a contribution to make to the sum of medical knowledge, particularly in the field of drugs. There surely must be a rich mine of herbs in our country. Proper research in them should be a means of opening out a source of wealth not only to India but to the entire world".

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. K.S. Ray, President of the Council, and was attended among others by the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Minister, Government of Bombay.

AGED COUPLE DIE OF SUFFOCATION

City Fire Tragedy

BOMBAY, Sunday.

AN aged Parsi couple died of suffocation when a disastrous fire broke out in a two-winged, ramshackled, four-storied building in Banaji Lane, Fort, in the early hours of this morning.

The building which formed a part of the Banaji Trust Property and which housed eight Parsi tenants was completely gutted. All the occupants were thrown out and are temporarily accommodated by their relatives.

The victims of the disaster were Dinshaw N. Guard, a 60-year old clearing agent of the Tata Oil Mills and his 54-year old wife Aimai, who were beth residing on the third floor of the building. Early this morning the couple were awakened from their deep slumber by a fire alarm, and shouts of the people in the building screaming for help. Realisation soon dawned on them that their own building was on fire. Without waiting for anything the couple scaled down the stair case and was soon on the road with their 15-year old son. Other tenants followed in their wake, some of them rescued by their neighbours.

One of the old ladies was brought out from a window, thanks to the heroic attempt of a young Parsi.

But the old couple who had miraculously escaped were not destined to live long. Standing helplessly on the road along with other occupants of the building, old Dinshaw and his wife saw their building completely enveloped in flames. Suddenly he remembered that he had left behind his bag containing valuable articles and cash to the tune of Rs. 10,000, which, it is stated, belonged to his office. Being a responsible employee of a well-known firm, he felt it his duty to justify the trust reposed in him by his employers by saving the bag at any cost. Acting under the impulse of the moment he decided to take some risk.

The staircase was still undamaged; the sexagenarian scaled up the stairs and reached the third floor, soon to be followed by his wife. But the unfortunate couple could not down again, the staircase being engulfed in flames. That was in fact the last of them. About half an hour later when the men of the fire brigade went up they found the couple lying dead in the bath room, both of them leaning on a wall. The man's clothes were partly burnt, whereas the woman was almost unscathed. Hence the firemen's theory that they had died of suffocation.

Inquiries indicate that the fire had originated on the first floor of the building, the occupants of which are at present out of Bombay. Later it spread all over the building.

In about quarter of an hour about a dozen fire engines from all over the city were seen battling with the flames. In spite of their desperate efforts it took nearly two hours before the fiire could be brought under control.

The exact cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at severalthousands of rupees. A young newly-married couple who lived in the second floorof the building had their whole brand new furniture destroyed by the fire.

MISSING

BHUPATRAI K. LAKHANI, no news since departure. Anxious, contact us immediately.

SHIVA GLASS WORKS CO., LTD.
32E Jackson Lane,
CALCUTTA 1.

Kalyan Silk Mill Taken Over By Government

(From Our Correspondent,)

KALYAN, Oct. 16: Ambarnath Woollen and Silk Mills at Kalyan, owned by E. B. Karim and Sons, has been taken over by the Government of Bombay today under the Evacuees Property Ordinance. The Mamlutdar of Kalyan took possession of the mills.

It is understood that the total estimated cost of the mills is over one crore of rupees.

48 DEAD IN ANDHRA FLOODS

MADRAS, Oct. 15, (PTI): Altogether 48 persons lost their lives in the floods caused by heavy rains in the latter half of September in the Andhra districts, it is officially stated today.

Extensive damage to dwelling huts and irrigation works reported. The damage was particularly severe in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Nellore and less severe in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Damage to standing crops was not great.

C. P. Malguzari Abolition Bill For Select Committee

NAGPUR, Oct. 15 (PTI)—The Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly today referred to a 15-member Select Committee the Malguzari and Other Proprietory Rights Abolition Bill, introduced by the Revenue Minister Mr. P. K. Deshmukh on October 11.

The bill, called the C.P. and Berar Abolition of Proprietory Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Bill, seeks to abolish all intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil, and to provide for acquisition by Government of proprietory rights on payment of compensation at a flat rate of ten times the profits.

The house rejected a motion by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Rauf Shah, for circulation of the bill to elicit public opinion.

RAJKOT, Oct. 16, (P. T. I.): Coal pitch has been decontrolled for export to Pakistan under instructions from the Government of India, says a Saurashtra Government press note.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 16, (P. T. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, Oct. 16, 1949:—

There have been widespread thundershowers in Assam and Mysore and local thundershowers over the region extending from the Konkan to West Bengal. A few showers are also reported from the north Madras coast.

Night temperatures were above normal over the whole country and were markedly so in the central parts of the country.

FORECAST UNTIL MONDAY EVENING: Thunder-rain will be widespread along the Circars—North Coromandal coast and occur locally in the interior of south-east Madras, in Mysore and over the region extending from the south Bombay Deccan Deccan to Assam. A few thundershowers are also likely in the rest of the Peninsul a and the north-east Punjab hills.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from October 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Oct. 16, 1949:—

Ahmednagar 86 70 0.4 1.1 minus 0.2, Allahabad 93 — — — —, Bangalore 83 66 0.7 4.8 plus 0.7, Baroda 96 74 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Belgaum 84 68 0 0 minus 2.9, BOMBAY 89 77 0.1 1.3 minus 0.1, Calcutta 89 77 0.1 1.6 minus 1.5, Colombo 85 74 0 4.2 minus 1.3, Delhi 95 67 0 0.1 minus 02. Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 73.0 9.2 minus 1.1, Lucknow 93 72 0 0 minus 1.0, Madras 91 79 0 1.4 minus 3.3. Mahabaleshwar 76 65 0.8 2.0 minus 2.3, Mysore 86 65 0.4 1.9 minus 2.5. Nagpur 86 74 0.2 3.9 plus 3.0, Patna 93 76 0 0.1 minus 1.5, Poona 86 72 0.1 0.7 minus 1.2, Sholapur 95 72 0.1 0.1 minus 1.7, Simla 69 54 0 0.2 minus 0.7, Surat 96 78 0 2.6 plus 1.9.

BANGALORE, Oct. 15, (U. P. I.): The institute for Central Research of Indian medicine is likely to be located in Bangalore.

The Mysore Government have it is learnt offered land, water, electricity and other facilities for the starting of the institute. The Government of India are stated to be considering the offer.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY, October 18.
BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1-231 kc/s)
31.44 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee (Bhavgeet). 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Jagdish Saligram (Dilruba par Jogiya). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 S. J. Gandhi (G. geet, bhajan). 8-45 Uews (G).

24 m. (1,321 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang. 12-50 S. J. Gandhi (Guj. Geet). 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music for Dancing.

244 m. (1-231 kc/s), 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s), from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s), from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Girijabai Kelekar (Multani). 5-30 As in Bombay B. 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-20 Latafat Husain (Jait). 7-0 Topic of Day. 7-10 Locals. 7-15 Freny Dhondy. 7-30 Girijabai Kelekar (Bhajan). 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Bombay B. 8-45 "India and World" by Adi Marzban. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 Tuna Portuguesa. 10-30 Dunstan Roberts—Bass. 10-45 Maneck Bamboat.

BOMBAY—B
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.4 m. (7.240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 Latafat Husain (Lalit). 8-30 News (M). 8-45 Indirabai Chikramane (Todi).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M). 1-0 J. G. Gore (Selections from works of Sanjeevani Marathe and Girish). 1-10 Vividha Sangeet. 1-40 News (H). 1-50 Programme for women.

353 m. (850 kc/s), 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s), from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 61.48 m. (4,840 kc/s), from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay A. 5-30 J. G. Shaligram (Dilruba par Purvi). 5-45 Freny Dhondy (Bhajan). 6-0 S. J. Gandhi (G. geet, bhajan). 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 J. G. Gore Compositions of G. D. Madgulkar. 8-30 Lagna (Talk in Gujarati). 8-45 Indirabai Chikramane (Kannada Bhajan). 9-0 Jagdish Shaligram (Dilruba par Malkauns). 9-15 Ajit Singh (Geet Ghazal). 9-30 Swar Mudrika by Giju Vyas 9-45 Review of recent publications. 10-0 "Buddhi Dhanshak Mandal" by Adi Marzban. 10-30 Latafat Husain (Maluha Kedara).

BARODA

250 m (1,200 kc/s).—7-30 a.m. V. K. Gurav (Sahahnai). 7-40 Shrinivas Khale (Desi). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 Sangeet Shikshan. 8-30 Geet Ranjan. 8-45 News (G).

5-30 p.m. Mishra Sangit. 6-0 News (E) 6-10 V. K. Gurav (Shahnai). 6-25 As in Ahmedabad. 6-35 Gramjano Mate. 7-0 "Ma ka Pyar". 7-15 V. K. Gurav (Shahnai). 7-30 Shrinivas Kale (Bhavgeet). 7-45 Talk in Gujarati on 'The Seal' (Relayed from Ahmedabad). 8-0 Avinash Vyas. 8-10 Local. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Mahendra Choksi (Geet). 8-45 As in Ahmedabad. 9-0 News (E). 9-45 Kalapikrut Ghazalo by M. Choksi.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m (920 kc/s).—7-30 a.m. As in Baroda. 7-40 Raag Vaividhya. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 As in Baroda. 8-30 Jagdishchandra Bhatt (Umashankar Joshi). 8-45 News (G).

5-30 p.m. As in Baroda. 6-0 News trol.

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(2)

DEVALUATION AND AFTER

Dr. Rao Urges Commonwealth Conference To Take Stock Of Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Delhi School of Economics speaking today at the Green's on Devaluation suggested that the United Kingdom should summon a conference of Commonwealth countries to assess the effects of devaluation on economy and the pattern of trade of different Commonwealth countries.

He said that the proposed conference should chalk out a policy which, while ensuring in the Commonwealth and Sterling Areas' balancing of payments to Dollar areas should at the same time prevent rise in Sterling prices and the worsening of economic situation within the Commonwealth countries. Dr. Rao opined that if the United Kingdom failed to call the proposed conference, then it would mean that she had taken her decision on devaluation purely on unilateral grounds and she had no interest in Sterling area, excepting as an adjunct to her economy to be exploited to her own advantage.

Arguing that the Government of India should examine the position of India vis-a-vis the Sterling Bloc, Dr. Rao stated that if the United Kingdom did not call the Commonwealth Conference, allowed Sterling prices to rise and the total imports of the Sterling areas to fall, then India should chalk out her own independent line of exchange policy and apply more rigid controls on import and export trade, culminating, possibly, in state trading.

PAKISTAN POLICY

Referring to the economic conditions leading to the decision of devaluation of the rupee, he said that it was due to the compulsion of events generated by the decision of Great Britain. India had no other alternative. It was guided by her desire to consolidate export trade to the Sterling Area and increase her dollar earnings.

The Bombay Chronicle

LOOSELY KNIT

If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's historic visit to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1947 was represented mischievously by professional pessimists and spreaders of gloom as an unhappy event leading to India's commitment to membership of the Commonwealth, the Indian Prime Minister's present visit to the U.S.A. has been interpreted by the same self-constituted authorities to prelude India's merging into the West Democratic bloc. The attitude is not novel by any means. At the time of the Round Table Conferences, a respected but soured official of the State Railways gave what he considered was the bare bones of political strategy. "The British", he said, adding by way of clinching the argument that they were the reputed masters of political diplomacy, "will finish the Indian delegates practically overnight. They will give each delegate a pretty secretary, ply them one and all with drinks, take them the night through to one low dance hall after another, and, in the early hours of the morning when the Indians are bleary-eyed and unable to keep their feet, they will give them the paper and with gold-topped fountain-pens we shall sign away the freedom and integrity of the country on the dotted line. We will, of course, be given the fountain-pens as souvenirs of their tour and lengthy orations will be delivered extolling us as the greatest statesmen of the world". This mentality lingers even though Independence calls for its extinction and, whenever one of our leaders goes out of the country, worst suspicions are aroused and loudly expressed. If nothing of these fears happens, then the critic is not confounded: He sees a deep conspiracy to hide the depths to which the country has been dragged by the over-susceptibility of the leader. On the other side, the attitude of the Western Democratic statesmen—particularly the British and American variety—has too often been an easy assumption that Orientals are very susceptible to flattery and that a little friendliness will reap a rich harvest. This attitude, which at its crudest is expressed in the cynical dictum—no less a man than Morley had this impression—that the best of Indians is out for personal advancement, can do much less harm in Independent India and on Independent Indians than it did in Subject India but it is greatly responsible for continued suspicion at the Indian and Asian end. For we have to remember that the comments on the Nehru visit and the reception accorded to him in the U.S.A. are of interest not only to Indians but to all Asians.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's insistence that India is uncommitted to any bloc and that no discussion has taken place on the subject. As he repeated at the press conference, the best ties are those that hold the nations loosely. Pandit Jawaharlal has said more than once that neutrality between the two blocs did not mean indifference in the face of aggression and in his present visit to the U.S.A. he has stressed that angle with renewed force. Neutrality has been understood in India and among most of the nations, in the context of Pandit Jawaharlal's policy, as freedom to champion the right, irrespective of the direction from which the attack comes, rather than apathy to points in dispute. There is hardly a dispute in the international field in which Indian opinion has not been expressed and strongly put forward. Pandit Jawaharlal's attitude on racial equality and the ending of colonialism is clear-cut and beyond doubt. On these two issues, the attitude of America, like that of Britain, calls for radical change, and in fact that they are the two obstacles to full collaboration between India and the Western bloc. Whilst that obstruction remains, it is beyond practical politics to expect any Indian spokesman, leave aside Pandit Jawaharlal, committing India in advance to full merging with the Anglo-American and Atlantic nations.

At Last, Control

At last the Bombay Government have decided to go in for "controlled distribution of sugar immediately". We hope it is not different from what the public understands by rationing. The Bombay Civil Supplies Minister has warned that the quantum per head would not be more than eight to ten ounces per month, after Diwali week, and the public may not be satisfied with the meagre ration. The Bombay Government could not do better than that, he said, because the Centre has promised only 17,800 tons of sugar till the middle of January and they have only 4,000 tons in stock, while the average requirement is 13,000 to 14,000 tons per month. The Minister said that the sugar crisis was predicted as far back as August by the Sugar Syndicate and asserted that, if the United Provinces Government had not frozen all stocks of sugar at the factories, Bombay would not have suffered so badly today. The Central Government began to think of "freezing" sugar but a few provinces, including Bombay, advised against it. In the end the Centre did freeze the stocks but not before much of it had gone underground. This reveals lack of co-ordination between the Provinces and the Centre. Mr. Desai feels that control and rationing at that time would not have been advisable. If it has become advisable now, it was much more so then because the Government would have been able then to prevent more bags of sugar going underground. The Civil Supplies Minister satisfies himself with giving a stern warning to hoarders. We all know how effective these stern warnings are! What is wanted is a series of raids by the police till all the underground stock of sugar is unearthed. After all, Mr. Desai says that sugar is not a question of life and death; the people can use jaggery instead. Though this is true, the Honourable Minister forgets that it has provided ammunition for the opposition to spread discontent and exposed Government inefficiency.

For nearly two months, the Centre has toyed with the problem of control without giving a decisive lead. One would also like to know on what grounds the Bombay Government opposed the control of sugar. It is reported that an attempt was made to import sugar but due to the devaluation crisis it was found difficult. As economic conditions are settling down after the devaluation, the Central Government ought to explore the possibilities of sugar imports again. Any way, the public will welcome a clarification how sugar imports upset the economic equillibrium in the country. If it is only to pamper the sugar trade, then the public will have no sympathy for the Government policy but if it has wider repercussions then the public would like to be taken into the Government's confidence. We hope that the argument is not advanced just to hide the fact that the Government was caught napping by the sugar crisis.

The Soft Answer

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal in the Constituent Assembly for forbearance in comments on Pakistan is more of an attack than a direct assault would have been. He admits the provocations are great, he concedes that it is difficult to uphold a secular State here in the face of mischief on the other side of the border; but he asks the members to be restrained because the United Nations is watching and Pakistan is waiting to twist everything to blacken India's name. The Deputy Prime Minister ought to be able to tell us whether there is no way of which our just rights could be protected without alienating the goodwill of the World organisation and whether there is no method of stopping the Pakistan provocation. Possibly, he is not as convinced of the ultimate good sense of the U. N. as the Prime Minister is and therefore tends to be sceptical of the final triumph of reason and justice. If this is the case, then it would be interesting to know which view influences our foreign and internal policies and how the adjustments necessary are made. The appeal to show restraint not because it is inherently good or even just to Pakistan cannot succeed very much because it consists mostly of an appeal to tolerate wrong. Somewhere patience will give way. Cannot a policy based on commonsense and faith rather than on pretence and cynicism be evolved for our relations with our relations with our nearest neighbour and, as it were, next of kin?

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY:

A nation is the average of its people urged on by the few.

—ARTHUR MEE.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 15: The French India Representative Assembly today decided to do away with prohibition in the French South Indian settlements of Mahe and Karaikal and two border communes (village municipalities) of Pondicherry with effect from January 1950.

Prohibition was introduced in Mahe and Karaikal in January 1948, after representations were made by the Madras Government.—P.T.I.

★ ★ ★

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said at New York that India intended to remain aloof from the East-West "cold war". 'We have", he emphasised, "no intention of committing ourselves to anybody at anytime. The question does not arise and did not arise anywhere."

We are, however, absolutely confident that the Critics are not downhearted. They never will be.

★ ★ ★

"There is a great deal of variety in the world today and I do not see why it should not continue."

—Jawaharlal Nehru at the U. S. National Press Club.

We agree, we agree. But please not the "variety" of Bombay's Sugar—no sugar—little sugar.....

★ ★ ★

"Perhaps", the Prime Minister also said at the National Press Club, "some of our problems could be easier solved if some of our statesmen, instead of making speeches, just sat down quietly to think and meditate for a little while."

We beg most respectfully to commend the above to some of our statesmen in India.

★ ★ ★

It gave us great pleasure to read that the Bombay organisers concerned had given up the meeting and processions scheduled to be held on Saturday to observe "Samyukta Maharashtra Day'. And we were about to congratulate them on their awakening at last to good patriotic sense when.....

Yes, when we discovered to our disappointment that they had abandoned the programme only because of the Police Commissioner's ban.

★ ★ ★

The President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has appealed to the Government of India to take immediate steps to "save the people of Mahe from a 'goonda' regime."

The gentleman probably doesn't know that everything is fair in a referendum too.

A GLIMPSE INTO GOA

By Asoka

EXCEPT the fact that they exist, little is known about Portuguese possessions in India. These possessions—Goa, Daman and Diu—date back some 400 years to the time when the Portuguese were a young and vigorous people, eager spice traders and fanatic crusaders for Christ. The period of exploration and discovery initiated by them, led to the colonial rule of Europe in Asia and elsewhere. But it was the Portuguese who attained the first European foothold on the coast of India as well as Africa and China.

In 1498, Vasco da Gama, sailing past the Cape of Good Hope, reached Calicut. Blessed by Church and Crown, Portuguese ships followed in his wake and, by diplomacy and warfare, attempted to take over the monopoly of spices. In this they succeeded, not only in the Indian market but in the East Indies. Following treaties with local rulers and numerous bloody battles, Afonso de Albuquerque took over Goa for the Portuguese in 1510. Superior arms and naval strength protected the Portuguese from the counter-attacks of Bijapur and other Deccan States, and enabled them to build fortresses and factories along the Malabar Coast. As usual in India's history, disunity led to defeat and the fact that the coast was split up into petty principalities, over whom no real authority was centrally exercised, made possible the success of the foreigners. Thus the Portuguese, without having an "empire" became well entrenched in several places along the West coast of India and although time and circumstances caused them to lose ground, first at the hands of the Marathas and then the British, they have managed to survive to this day.

CONQUEST OF GOA

The most important of the Portuguese possessions has always been Goa, a small area along the palm-fringed coast of South Konkan. The conquest of Goa entailed tremendous bloodshed and loot and the early history of the Portuguese in Goa is intrinsically bound up with the career of Albuquerque.

The colonization of this area was a result of Aubuquerque's policy. As "Viceroy of India" for seven years, he promoted inter-marriage and encouraged sailors to settle down in business in order to have a permanent Portuguese settlement. He was ruthless with Muslims (today of a predominantly Muslim population only 1 p.c. remains) but he allowed Hindus, mainly cultivators, to exist unmolested. Indeed, the early Portuguese hoped to, and did find Nestorian Christianity flourishing on the Coast of Malabar. They also confused the Krishna-worshipping Hindus with a sect of Christians and it is told that Vasco da Gama on landing in Calicut went to the temple of Durga, whom he believed to be the Virgin, and there gave thanks for his safe voyage. Later on, with the advent of the Inquisition all freedom of worship in Goa was ended and civil privileges accorded only to the "faithful".

A SET BACK

With Aubuqueque's death ended all possibility of greater Portuguese rule in India. Affairs deteriorated and private gain took the place of patriotism and religious zeal. The Viceroy Dom Jono de Castro said rightly: "The Portuguese entered India with the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other; finding much gold they laid aside the crucifix to fill their pockets." The Portuguese have erroneously been termed the predecessors of the British in India. Although they always thought of themselves as the lords of India they never held more than a few coastal towns—Goa being their largest territory. They continue, however, to refer to their Indian possessions somewhat pretentiously as "Estado da India"!

The coming of the British as the Sovereign power in India, did not affect the position of the Portuguese. On consolidating their strength in this sub-continent, the British were magnanimous enough to allow the small pockets of foreign power, other than their own, to remain as momentos of the past. More important, they realized the advantages of a three power interest in India being maintained in the event of future reform.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY

Under an effects monarchy Goa remained a backward though happy-go-lucky area but with political changes in Portugal and the advent of the Republic in 1911 a new period was initiated. The new Republic in its early stages was eager for reforms. The Republicans were against the Catholic Church and it was at this time that religious equality was proclaimed in Goa and Hindus allowed the right to worship openly and build temples. Early Portuguese liberalism, however, became a plaything of politicians and military officers, until in 1926 General Carmona by a military coup d'etat became president. In 1928, by election he legalized his position for first four and then six years. In 1933 the Constitution drafted by him was approved by general "plebiscite" and since then he and his Prime Minister, Salazar, have been ruling Portugal and her colonies.

When the Portuguese conquered Goa it was a flourishing centre of commerce. In its heyday under the Portuguese it was known as Golden Goa and it was popularly said: "He who has seen Goa need not see Lisbon." Today, alas, Golden Goa is no more. In the place of a prosperous area of trade is a conglomeration of small towns and villages steeped in poverty and hardship with no attempt at striving for betterment.

POVERTY'S GRIP

Goa consists of eleven district with the capital at Panjim. Despite Nature's abundant gifts the people are in the grip of dire poverty. The fine natural harbour, manganese mines, teak forests are undeveloped. Primitive methods of fishing and farming constitute the livelihood of the masses. Of a population of 6,00,000 one-sixth goes out of Goa to various parts of India or to Portuguese East Africa to seek employment. These form the young and capable wage-earning Goans and their exodus leaves behind officials and the second best in Goa.

The stream of Goans coming into India continues to increase and it can correctly be said that denied the remittances of her people abroad, Goa would die.

DEPENDENT ON INDIA

In every way Goa is dependent upon the Indian Union. Rice, Sugar, Wheat, Vegetables, Coal, wood, building materials, petrol, fertilizer come from Indian territory. The ships and railways which serve Goa are Indian. Without the cooperation of the Indian Government, Goa would be "frozen" completely, such is the lack of economic activity within this potentially rich area.

RIGID DICTATORSHIP

Politically the people of Goa live under a rigid dictatorship. The administration is carried on by the Governor General and a cabinet whose function is purely advisory. Civil liberties do not exist and there is no right of free speech or assembly. Censorship of the press, though childish, is irritatingly thorough and no news developments in India or the World can permeate it. The fact that similar curtailment of civil rights prevails in Portugal does not make life easier for Goans.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Goa is 51 p.c. Hindu, 48 p.c. Catholic and 1 p.c. Muslims. As a result of a discriminatory policy followed for many years, though no longer in vogue, Christians form the upper layer of society and the right hand of the Portuguese administration.

Having at the time of conversion taken Christians, name they have adopted Western clothes and, in general, the Portuguese way of life. The Goan Christians, however, still observe the four Hindu castes and they preserve the custom of marrying into their own caste although they do not observe other caste traditions such as dining separately, abstaining from meat and so on.

The Hindus, greatly reduced in number, some by conversion, others due to flight, follow their traditional ways, speak Konkani, wear Indian clothes and consider themselves Indians. These differences were fostered over a period of time by the Portuguese in the hope of creating a wide rift in the basic thinking of Goans and maintaining a "spiritual" hold on the Catholics in Goa.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

But the renaissance of political thought in this area has been the result of the effort of both Hindus and Christians. Among the leaders of the 1947 political movebent, now imprisoned in Lisbon are Catholics. And many Catholics nationalists hav ejoined the movement for freedom despite the official declaration of Church authorities in Goa to the effect that any move for unification with India is anti-Catholic.

FEAR COMPLEX

Goans suffer from a chronic fear complex. By nature a timid people, they have been subjugated so completely that all independence of spirit seems to have disappeared. Though they have good cause for their fear, the complex which they have developed makes it difficult for them to oppose the system which they detest.

On the attainment of independence by India, Goan nationalists attempted to bring their political claims before the Portuguese by means of satyagraha. The result was violent action on the part of the local authorities. Leaders of the movement were taken into custody and are serving terms of imprisonment in Goa and Lisbon, ranging from eight to fifteen years. All attempts at political uprising were ruthlessly crushed and East African troops imported to terrorise the population. The presence of armed soldiers in the poverty-stricken villages has served the purpose of quietening the movement.

15TH CENTURY GLORY

Changes in India, which have influenced world events and the future of peoples struggling against imperialism, have had repercussions in Goa as stated above. The authorities here, however, live in a rosy afterglow of fifteenth century glory and continue to turn a deaf ear to popular will and the inevitability of the ending of all foreign rule in India. In the context of existing global conditions and the rapid weakening of the centuries old European hold on Asia, it is surprising that the Portuguese should think of themselves as beloved by the Goans.

MEANINGLESS

A few weeks ago a rally was staged in Panjim by the order of the Government to protest the loyalty of the Goans to Salazar. At this meeting speeches and slogans, prepared by the Government, were put in the mouths of Goans. The slogans proclaimed loudly that "Goa will eternally be Portuguese"....that "the Portuguese will never surrender India."

The Portuguese cannot surrender India because they never possessed it. Their supremacy on the sea and their monopoly of the trade ended some hundred years ago. Their attempt at holding on to a little over a thousand square miles, when mighty empires have fallen, is both foolish, meaningless, and doomed to failure.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS

The traditional character of French politics is not one of the casualties of the War or the Occupation. It has survived both as is proved by the short life enjoyed by every cabinet since the liberation. It was not, therefore surprising the M. Queille's Cabinet should quit after really a long life of over a year in office. But the aftermath of M. Queille's resignation threatens developments that cause anxiety and concern. The National Assembly accepted M. Jules Moch by only one over the required minimum. He has not been able to launch even on this precarious existence because he has not yet succeeded in forming a cabinet. The failure is due to the parties of the coalition which has so far succesfully saved France from both the extreme de Gaullist Right and the extreme Communist Left. It is unfortunate that the leaders of the coalition parties seem to be blind to their own achievement uptodate and to the alternative possibilities of their collapse, that is, condemning France either to a neo-Fascist de Gaullist or a Communist regime. For, by insisting almost uncompromisingly on their own respective socio-economic preferences for the solution of the wages and prices crisis, it is precisely those alternatives which they are rendering inevitable. Parties of both extremes have long been agitating for a General Election because of the encouragement they have received during the last several months when municipal and national electorates have both favoured them at the expense of the other parties and groups. Their wishes seem to be on the point of being realised.

REACH THE FARMER

Has the message—"grow more food" reached all over India and particularly to the cultivators whom it chiefly concerns? A dubious reply was given by Mr. R. K. Patil, Commissioner for Food Production while he discussed his subject in his address to the students of the Delhi University. Emanating, as it does, from an official who is directly in charge of food production a statement of the type should be taken as authentic information. Mr. Patil emphasised under-production of food in particular as the main difficulty of the country. He then declared that the problem of conveying to the peasant the requirement of the Government was the greatest hurdle in making the grow-more-food campaign a success. Realisation now seems to be growing upon the officialdom that the farmers have either not received the message or have failed to grasp its significance. Appeals issued through the press, platform and broadcasting agency are addressed principally to the farmers, but no sufficient care was probably taken to ascertain whether, the tillers of the soil throughout the country have put their shoulders to the wheel in all seriousness. Such appeals easily impinge upon the ears of the people who need to be repeatedly reminded not to waste food through sumptuous meals and out-of-hours refreshments. Mr. Patil pointed out that under production could best be overcome by the concerted co-operative effort of 'brain and muscle'. Brains are, no doubt at work but they should have been fully imaginative while dealing with a situation which amounts to an emergency. Muscles, which operate in the fields require to be stimulated into activity, and they are the farmers upon whose work in the fields depends production. How does the Government now propose to inspire them to take to plough?

NON-OFFICIALS MUST HELP

The frankness with which Mr. Patil admitted even at this late stage, that the administrative machinery being already overburdened could not take upon this work, should be appreciated. In order to convey to the farmers what the Government expects them to do he feels that the co-operation of a body of non-official workers is essential. In a vast country like India, non-official bodies are needed at least in the early stages of independence to serve as a liaison between the Government and the mass of the people. Such bodies should however be well organised, disciplined and imbued with the sense of responsibility and spirit of national service. Moreover they should not encroach upon or interfere with the sphere of the executive. Since the battle for freedom has ended, the Congress, having been a well organised and popular body, is in a position to co-operate with the Government in the task of interpreting its schemes to the people. Through its district committee's, the Congress can approach the people in the remote parts of the country and awaken them to the realities and responsibilities which independence has brought in its wake. To organise the people to be conscious of their own interests and to be responsive to the call of their Government is national work of no small importance. The Congress should undertake it as a part of the constructive programme, which according to the professions of some leaders, has yet to be carried out.

ALARMING PROSPECTS

Thanks to the differences among the coalitionists, prospects, as a Paris report says, of an early General Election in France are being hinted at in political circles. A General Election seems now to be almost inescapable and it is also inescapable that de Gaullists and Communists would between them would all but sweep the polls. The result would be either a de Gaullist or a Communist regime. If the Communists come to power the development will bring about a political upset in Western Europe more striking, and more overwhelming for the entire Western World than even the triumph of communism in China. There is, admittedly less likelihood of Communists capturing power in Paris as against de Gaullists. But the triumph of the latter will be no less disastrous. A neo-Fascist regime will be an extremely trouble some bed-fellow with democracy. It will moreover, start along with a gradfied and strengthened Franco an anti-democrtic movement to the Right in Europe. It will upset the course of proceedings in the United Nations. And it will provoke Asia and Africa. In either case, finally, that is, whichever extreme emerges triumphant, France will for a time face the crisis of a civil war with serious consequences both national and international.

THE STALIN WAY

Marshal Stalin's compliment to the German people associating them with the Russians as the people who had suffered most in the war, was accompanied by an invitation to them to join the Russians in working for peace as strenuously as they had wrought for war. This will not be the first occasion on which Stalin has sought to keep the peace by an alliance with Germany but it is certainly an occasion which the Germans might well rejoice at. It has been widely commented on that the Soviet approach is more inclusive than that of the Western States. The identification of interest so far has been on ideological grounds, the solidarity of communists; now the approach is made on national grounds in language designed to convey to Germans an impression of Soviet respect and admiration. It is obvious that neither the East Zone German State nor the West Zone Republic can continue by itself. Absorption of one by the other is inevitable, and the Russian attitude almost ensures that the initiative rests with Russia's satellite and the defensive is held by the Western Democracies. For the rest, the rise of two States in Germany introduces a stage very near on civil war, except that dissensions not having an opportunity to work themselves out in open conflict and violence will be driven deeper in into individuals of the coming generation. There are reports from both sides of sons changing over to the other State, denouncing the regime supported by their fathers; and these denunciations afford ample propaganda material.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sugar And Panic

Assuming for the sake of argument that there has been some amount of bungling in the matter of sugar distribution by the Government, the way in which our people behaved calls for some cool thinking. We have developed the fatal habit of getting panicky at each and every dislocation. Surely, looting of shops does not produce more sugar! A nefarious habit like looting implies that the looters who could not be anything but goondas, get a free license to take the law into their own hands. None would deny agitation and demonstration on a peaceful basis. I hope our people will not play into the hands of unscrupulous persons. They will lose both prestige and sugar.

—K. S. TRIVEDI

Bad Principle

The looting of shops is a grave sign. It shows the extent to which our mercantile community has exasperated our people. The looting signifies in effect that perhaps in the days to come, people will punish the offenders themselves. This is good in spirit and but bad in principle. For surely, the resultant fury will inflict hardships on many innocent souls. I hope better counsels will prevail.

M. V. MEHTA.

A Query

We know Mahatma Gandhi was a votary of non-violence. He believed in the words of Christ, in Lord Buddha who said, "Let a man conquer hate by love, a liar by truth, anger by absence of anger....He believed in fighting violence by non-violence. This failed at times, but then he had said, 'I have said times without number that Satyagraha admits of no violence, no pillage,..... still in the name of Satyagraha we burnt down buildings, forcibly captured weapons, extorted money, stopped trains, killed innocent people and plundered shops and private houses." Thus, I want to point out that the fault lay in the people, not in the creed. Why then, did his chief disciple, our Prime Minister say, while delivering his speech at Washington to U. S. Congress, "India cannot and shall not be neutral where freedom is menaced or justice threatened or where aggression takes place", and at the same time paying tribute to the non-violent principles of Mahatma Gandhi? Why should India, the birth place of saints and peace loving men why should it ever ever fight? "Will someone be impartial and answer?"

—DINSHAW J. BUXEY

OPEN AIR

The Shama is one of the most beautiful songsters among our Indian birds, and it is, too, one of the shyest, hiding away among the thickest forest trees. The song with which it greets the dawn and again says "Goodnight" at dusk is a deep-toned, delirious whistle, slow and leisurely in time when compared with the call of the bulbul, who always seems to be in such a hurry to tell the world just how happy he is! But when we hear the song of the Shama—and when we have once heard it and identified it we can never again mistake it—it is no guarantee that we shall manage to spot the songster, for the Shama hides away in the thickest foliage and does not sing his praises from the treetops. When our patient watching is rewarded we see a bird about the size of a myna, with a black head, neck and back, and rust-coloured underparts, and a conspicuous white patch on the back, just above the base of the tail. The tail is rather long and the outer feathers are white and show up as the bird flies. Unfortunately the Shama is so shy that it seems to sense that it is under observation and we see a rapid flash of wings as it flies deeper into the trees to continue its song undisturbed.

D. R.

SHAMA

COMMONWEALTH SHOW THEIR PACES

Western India Eleven Out Twice In A Day

INNINGS VICTORY FOR VISITORS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16 (PTI)—The Commonwealth Team won their match against a Western India Eleven by an innings and 122 runs here today—Second day of the three-day fixture.

This, their first victory, was achieved mainly by their slow spin bowler George Tribe and Cecil Pepper, both Australians, and George Pope who in his second innings spell of seven overs, of which two were maidens, took three wickets for five runs to start a rot which the home team was never able to stop.

Batting as if anxious to get back to the pavilion as early as they could, most of Western India batsmen almost threw away their wickets, in the first innings except, of course Vijay Hazare and J. H. Shodhan, a sound batsman who, like most other good left-handers, cut and pulled all bowlers with delightful freedom. The highest score for his side hit seven sparkling fours in his 40.

Tribe today made the most of the matting wicket. Spinning the ball considerably he varied his pace cleverly and puzzled the Western India batsmen. Shodhan was severe on him for a while in his first knock but others were not able to stand up to him.

In the second innings however, Tribe's bowling rose to heights slow bowlers dream of. After Pope had bagged three wickets in a row Tribe relieving him at the pavilion end, went on to capture four wickets for fifteen runs in six overs one of which was a maiden. The match ended half an hour before the time fixed for drawing the stumps.

Fred Freer who has had the rare distinction of getting a wicket in the first over of his very first test was seen in action today. But he appears to have sacrificed speed for spin for today he was much slower than a opening test bowler is supposed to be.

The Western India Eleven made a disastrous start when they went in on the second day of their three-day match against the Commonwealth Cricket Team on the Commerce College ground here today.

The weather was no better than yesterday when Rao Sahib Nimbalkar and J. R. Oza opened the home teams first innings to the bowling of D. Fitzmaurice from the road end. Nimbalkar opened his side's account with a single off the very first ball off Fitzmaurice who however knocked back the off stumps of Oza with the last ball of the first over (1-1-0.)

P. Khambatta joined Nimbalkar and G. Pope, right-arm medium bowled a maiden from the pavilion end to the Western India wicket-keeper. In Pope's second over Nimbalkar touched a rising ball and Dawkes, who resumed his work behind the sticks, held the snick just a few inches off the ground (7-2-2).

Vijay Hazare joined Khambatta and opened his account with a single to square leg. Khambatta cut Pope for two to send up the first ten of the innings in twenty minutes, his share being six.

With five minutes Hazare sent up twenty with two consecutive fours off Pope toward long-on. In his next over Hazare hooked Pope for the third four.

Freer right-arm slow medium relieved Pope after he had bowled four overs in which he had taken one wicket for sixteen runs and Pepper, right-arm slow, came on at 34, relieving Fitzmaurice whose figures were 6-1-14-1.

But the batsmen took eight runs in the slow bowler's first over, including a straight drive for four by Hazare. In his second over, however, Pepper sent back Khambatta who was leg before wicket off a poor ball which he attempted to hook but missed (43-3-10).

Gul Mohammed, a left-hander, joined Hazare who took two consecutive fours off Freer, to send up 53 of the innings in 60 minutes, his share being 36 including five fours.

Gul Mohammed's first scoring stroke was a pull for four off Pepper. He got another four of a similar shot off Freer who was relieved by G. Tribe, left-arm slow, at 69.

With his second ball the Australian clean bowled Hazare who made no attempt to play the googly. (69-4-38). During his 57 minutes played attractive cricket and hit five fours.

Kishenchand joined Gul Mohammed.

Pepper, who now maintained a better length, had another success when Gul Mohammed hit his wicket in an attempt to pull the slow bowler (81-5-11). Pepper's figures at this stage read (7-1-16-2).

J. H. Shodhan, a left-arm batsman, joined Kishenchand who hooked Tribe for his first four. But with wickets falling in quick succession the scoring rate slowed down although Kishenchand left no ball short of length unpunished.

With a pull for two by Kishenchand off Tribe and four byes in the same over 100 of the innings went up in 107 minutes.

At 104 Ray Smith right-arm slow came on for Tribe from the pavilion end and Shodhan square-cut his first ball for four and the second he pulled for another four to make the score 112 in 115 minutes.

Four minutes before lunch Pepper sent back Kishenchand who hit the slow bowler to mid-on where Livingston, running a few yards held the catch a fraction of an inch above the ground, (112-6-12). Kishenchand hit two fours.

Narrottam joined Shodhan and at lunch both were batting with three and twenty respectively with the total at 120.

TEAM'S COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH

Pepper continued to operate from the road end and his first over after lunch was a maiden.

Tribe, resuming the attack from the pavilion end, also bowled a maiden but in the next two overs Narrottam and Shodhan scored 12 runs, making the total 132 in 130 minutes.

Left-hander Shodhan was specially severe on left-arm Tribe whose leg-breaks were off-breaks to him.

In his fourth over, however, Tribe sent back Shodhan who, playing forward, gave the bowler an easy catch, (149/7/40).

Shodhan's was a sound innings and during his 52 minutes stay at the wickets he hit seven fours, mostly pulls.

Jasu Patel joined Narrottam and 150 of the innings went up in 140 minutes with a leg bye. In his fifth post-lunch over Tribe had the new comer stumped (57/8/nil).

The Yuvaraj of Baroda being unwell, Nyalchand was the last man in and the innings terminated at 2-35 p.m. when the total was 170 made in 155 minutes.

HOME TEAM FOLLOWS ON

Being 177 runs behind the visitors total, Western India were made to follow on. Harry Lambert fielded in the place of Frank Worrell who had injured his foot while fielding, when Fitzmaurice opened the attack from the pavilion end to Nimbalkar who along with Oza opened the home team's second innings. As in the first innings, Pope was the other new ball bowler, and with his fifth ball he knocked back Oza's middle stump (2/10). This was Oza's second zero of the match.

Khambhatta joined Nimbalkar who was out soon after when he lifted a half-hearted drive in Livingstone's hands at cover, (5/2/4). Pope captured both the wickets while only three runs had been scored off him.

Vijay Hazare joined Khambhatta. The first bowling change was made at eight when Alley right-arm medium relieved Fitzmaurice and bowled a maiden to Hazare.

In his fifth over Pope, who continued at the pavilion end completely beat and bowled Hazare (9/3/nil). Pope's figures at this stage read (4.4/1/4/3).

Gul Mohammed joined Kambhatta who with a single off Alley sent up the first ten of the second innings in thirty-five minutes.

Freer relieved Alley after the later had bowled only two overs and Gul Mohammed drove the new bowler to long-of for the first four of the second innings. Attempting a drive off the next ball, however, Gul Mohammed snicked it and Pope at second slip took a one-handed catch.

At 18 Tribe relieved Pope whose figures read (7/2/5/3). Khambatta greeted Kishenchand with a straight drive for four off Freer and the last ball before tea bowled by Tribe he pulled for another four.

At tea the score was 30 for four, Khambatta batting 17 and Kishenchand batting two.

Pepper opened the bowling from the road end after tea but with his first ball Tribe, who continued from the pavilion end, had Kishanchand caught by Pepper at first slip (35/5/6).

Shodhan joined Khambatta but in Tribe's second over he played on into his wicket (43/6/1) Narottam came and went back in the same over when he pulled Tribe into Lambert's hands at deep square leg, (43/7/nil)

Jasu Patel joined Khambatta to see the latter being declared leg before to Pepper (43/8/17). Three wickets had fallen at 43 when Nyalchand joined Patel for the last wicket. The left-hander sent up 50 of the innings with a four off of Tribe in 105 minutes, Jasu also hit Tribe forfo ur off the next ball. He was easily stumped (55/9/4).

The Comonwealth Team thus won by an innings and 122 runs.

Stop Press

NEGRO NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today nominated a Negro for the first time as Federal Circuit Court Judge.

He is Mr. William Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands. He was nominated for the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which covers New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

AMOY BESIEGED

HONGKONG, Oct. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Nationalists tonight officially admitted that the Communists this morning landed on the north-east corner of Amoy, besieged south Fukien Island city.

HEAVY DAMAGE

SYDNEY, Oct. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Heavy damage was caused by floods at Murrurundi town, northern New South Wales, today when a cloud-burst caused the river to break its banks. Four inches of rain fell in about three hours.

30 MORE REDS FOLLOW

MADRAS, Oct. 16, (P. T. I.): An undertaking to dissociate from the Communist Party was given by 30 Communist detenus in Cuddalore Jail, according to a report here today, and they have since been separated from the others. Fifty-four Communist detenus had already given a similar undertaking recently, the report added.

R

GOVERNMENT has issued an order under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, fixing the wholesale and retail prices of Pohas in the Rationed Area of Bombay (comprising of Greater Bombay, together with 47 villages in Thana District) with effect from 17th October 1949 at Rs. 40-12-0 per bag of 110 lbs. (gunny free) and Rs. 10-6-0 per quarter (exclusive of gunny) and the retail price at Rs. 0-6-6 per lb. The necessary Notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 17th October 1949.

R

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay has revised the prices of certain products of Messrs. May & Baker (India) Ltd. and the Upjohn Company U.S.A. specified in the schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. An order amending the schedule has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, Extraordinary dated the 14th October 1949. Copies of the order can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

BOWLERS

COMMONWEALTH XI
(1st Innings) 347

WESTERN INDIA XI
(1st Inning)

R. B. Nimbalkar, c. Dawkes, b. Pope	2
J. R. Oza, b. Fitzmaurice	0
P. Khambatta, l.b.w. Pepper	10
Vijaya Hezare, b. Tribe	38
Gul Mohammed, hit wicket Pepper	11
Kishenchand, c. Livingstone b. Pepper	12
J. H. Shodhan, c. and b. Tribe	40
Narottam, b. Pepper	24
Jasu Patel, st. Dawkes, b Tribe	0
Nyalchand, not out	2
Jewaraj of Baroda, did not bat.	
Extras (byes 27, leg byes 4)	31
Total	170

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1; 2/7; 3/43; 4/69; 5/81; 6/112; 7/149; 8/157; 9/170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. Fitzmaurice	6	1	14	1
G. Pope	4	1	16	1
F. Freer	4	0	14	0
C. G. Pepper	14.3	4	44	4
G. Tribe	12	2	35	3
Ray Smith	2	0	16	0

WESTERN INDIA XI (2ND INNINGS)

R. B. Nimbalkar c. Livingston B. Pope	4
J. R. Oza B. Pope	0.
P. Khambatta L.B.W. B. Pepper	17
Vijay Hazare B. Pope	0.
Gul Mohammed C. Pope B. Freer	5
Kishanchand C. Pepper B. Tribe	6
J. H. Shodhan B. Tribe	1
Narrottam C. Lambert B. Tribe	0.
J. Patel St. Dawkes B. Tribe	4
Nyalehand Not Out	5.
Yuvaraj of Baroda did not bat	
Extras (Byes 7, Leg Byes 6)	13
Total	55

Fall of wickets: 1/2; 2/5; 3/9; 4/16; 5/35; 6/43; 7/43; 8/43; 9/55.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. Fitzmaurice	4	1	5	0
G. Pope	7	2	5	3
L. Alley	2	1	2	0
F. Freer	4	2	10	1
G. Tribe	5	1	15	4
Pepper	3	0	5	1

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Brabourne Stadium:

5-15 p.m. Cuncolim Union vs. St. Michael's Anjuna. (B.G.A.A. Championship).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. Tata 'A' vs. Globe Sports 'A' (Junior Rovers).

5-15 p.m. R.I.N. 'A' vs. Kohinoor Mills 'A' (Junior Rovers).

TABLE TENNIS

Student's Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road

5-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles; semi-finals.
6-30 p.m. Men's Singles; semi-finals.
7-15 p.m. Ladies Doubles; Finals.
7-45 p.m. Men's Doubles; semi-finals.
8-15 p.m. Consolation Singles; Finals

Nigerians' First Match In London

The Nigerian Football team, at present touring England, played their first game in London when they met Leytenstone Football Club, the Isthmain League Team, at Leytenstone. Balogum (left) gets the ball past the Leyton goalkeeper and into the set, but the goal was disallowed for offside. Following up are Henshow (centre) and Anicke (left).

Interpretation Of New Rules In Hockey Criticised

PARENT BODY VAGUELY CITES INTERNATIONAL LAWS

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

With Bombay's hockey season due to commence within the next fortnight, those connected with keeping the game clean and supervising it,—the Bombay Hockey Umpires—have set about to come up to date, and a tickling and much talked about problem now-a-days was the main subject for discussion—the new panalty rule for infringements beyond the twenty five line—which has been laid down by the International Hockey Federation.

Mr. Ayres J. Francis, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association, and one of India's leading Umpires, commenting on the recent Press reports in regard to the changes in the Laws of Hockey effected by the Indian Hockey Federation, made some trenchant criticisons, among other things, on the manner in which hockey laws were being interpreted by the Indian Hockey Federation.

The occasion was the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association held today at the Governor's Pavilion, Cricket Club of India. Mr. Cyriaco de Sousa, the President, was in the Chair.

Mr. Francis deprecated the fact that while Dr. A. C. Chatterji, the I.H.F. Secretary, had intimated to the Press the gist of the changes made as far back as September 12, to this date his Association had not yet been notified authoritatively of the exact wording of the new Rules either direct or through the B.P.H.A., particularly so as the Press reports themselves were not only vague but definitely confusing.

He cited the instance where the supposed New Rule provides that the Umpire "MAY award a penalty-corner" for deliberate offences committed by the defending teams outside their circle but within their 25 yard area. Mr. Francis contended that all Laws of Hockey prescribe specific penalties for specific offences, and there should have been no question of the umpire in the above case being left the option, once he was convinced of the deliberateness of the offence, of fixing the nature of penalty to be imposed. The Rule, he opined, should have made the awarding of the penalty-corner in such cases absolutely obligatory, and the word MAY in the new Rule ought to have been changed to SHALL. Otherwise, the new Rule, he said, would be a dead letter. Since umpires may still continue to award a free-hit as has been the practice hitherto.

Another criticism which Mr. Francis proffered was on the Note made by the Indian Hockey Federation on the Rule covering the sending off of a player from the field. The Note in question reads thus: "Umpires SHOULD avoid temporary exclusions."

He maintained that the word "SHOULD" in the above Note, by any interpretation, had the force of a command or obligation, and it was acted upon as having that force ever since the Note was issued in 1941, with the full knowledge of the BPHA. And yet the action of an Umpire, who had, in the last National Championship, sent a player off the field and then recalled him, was upheld as correct by the Technical Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation! Mr. Francis asserted that the action of the Technical Committee in justifying the decision of that Umpire was contrary to the very Note formulated by them, and that the Technical Committee had stumbled—and stumbled very badly—in their interpretation of the Note in question.

He recalled that in this very connection, Mr. Lourdes Pereira, the BPHA Secretary, who also happens to be a member of the Technical Committees of both the BPHA and the IHF., was requested by Mr. Naval Tata, the IHF President, to give his opinion on the justifiability or otherwise of the Umpire's decision in the above case. Mr. Pereira, however for reasons best known to himself, forwarded Mr. Tata's note to Mr. Cyriaco de Sousa, the President of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association, who again in turn sent it to Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis, continuing, said that he could not volunteer an official ruling on the point as the Umpires' Association were no longer the Technical advisers to the BPHA., since the latter had taken it upon themselves, from last season, to form a Technical Committee of their own not only to deal with such matters but also to interpret Hockey Rules for the benefit of Umpires! He, however, gave his opinion in his personal capacity to Mr. Tata, to the effect that the said Umpires' decision was erroneous, having regard to the IHF Note referred to above.

Mr. Francis deplored the fact that the Umpires' Association was thus placed in the position of having to accept rulings from a Body which itself did not know its own mind. Either the IHF Note referred to should stand or the decision taken by the Technical Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation should stand. But since one was contrary to the other both obviously could not stand together.

Resolution

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing deep sympathy at the sad and tragic death of one of Bombay's foremost hockey Umpires, Mr. N. C. Nagporewalla. The Bombay Hockey Umpires Association has lost one of its pioneers as Mr. Nagporewalla served Bombay's Hockey for the past 30 years.

Mr. Nagporewalla was infact, one of those instrumental in laying the foundations for the formation of the B.U.H. Assn., and his high sense of duty on the field whenever he took up the whistle earned for him fame as a first class umpire.

The following is the new Committee of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association elected today.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza.

HON. SECRETARY: Mr. Ayres J. Francis.

HON. TREASURER: Mr. P. A. Fernandes.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Mr. Cyril Pearce; Mr. M. S. Joseph; Mr. Thomas B. D'Souza.

HON. AUDITORS: Mr. D. M. Fernandes; Mr. B. Sollis.

SAMPAT TRIUMPHS OVER LALJEE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Jaya Patkar and Basha Laljee experienced a very bad day in their matches in the quarter-final rounds of Men's Singles and Men's Doubles of the Student Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament. The former lost in all the three events that he took part in and despite his best efforts he experienced poor luck.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Suhasini Dharap beat Dhun C. Mistry 21-11, 21-16, 21-14; Mani Bharucha beat Indu Desai 21-12, 21-19, 21-17.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

I. R. Joosab beat A. K. Mudnaney 21-10, 21-13; P. N. Muzumdar beat P. N. Pardiwalla 21-19, 19-21, 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Y. S. Vyas and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat J. S. Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 21-10, 16-21, 21-8, 21-14; O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat D. H. Varde and Miss Banoo Mowdawalla 21-12, 21-12, 21-12; D. P. Sampat and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat A. I. Jacob and Miss Indu Desai 21-12, 21-14, 21-18.

MEN'S SINGLES (QUARTER FINALS)

D. P. Somaya beat P. K. Chaubal 21-10, 21-19, 21-11; S. N. Gandhi beat J. S. Patkar 21-9, 21-15, 22-20; D. P. Sampat beat B. A. Laljee 21-13, 15-21, 21-16, 22-20; Y. S. Vyas beat V. B. Shanbag 21-12, 21-11, 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Kumar Ghosh and V. V. Prabhu beat D. P. Somaya and V. V. Madgavkar 17-21, 21-12, 21-19, 21-14; S. L. Shroff and S. N. Motiwalla beat J. S. Patkar and B. A. Laljee 21-17, 21-17, 21-16; R. M. Khatau and O. Dyer beat S. V. Gaokar and P. Kumar 21-16, 21-15, 21-13; S. N. Gandhi and B.P. Baliga, beat R. W. Dhurandhar and G. N. Zarapkar 21-8, 19-21, 21-5, 21-8.

C.C.I.'S CHANCES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF KANGA LEAGUE VANISH

Vijay Merchant's 59 Not Out And Mashruwalla's Good Bowling Help Fort Vijaya To Win

BOMBAY, Sunday.

ALL the interest in the Dr. Kanga Cricket League today was focussed at the Brabourne Stadium where the Cricket Club of India suffered their first defeat at the hands of Fort Vijaya Cricket Club with the result that their hopes of gaining top honours in Group "A" have now vanished. With only one more match to play they have to date registered thirteen points, Young Zoroastrians Cricket Club being at the top with 18 points with all their engagements fulfilled.

The main factor of the upset was the accurate bowling by K. C. Mashruwalla and the solid batting of Vijay Merchant for the winners.

Batting first, the Cricket Club of India was dismissed for 129, five wickets falling to the left-hander for a little over eleven runs apiece. The top scorer was Jimmy Lawyer who was unbeaten with 25.

Fort Vijaya C. C. owe their total of 133 for 4, to India's captain Vijay Merchant, who was not out with 59, while the next best was the consistent H. G. Kapadia with 25.

Sunder Cricket Club, the holders, had to struggle hard to avert the maximum number of points to Dadar Union Sporting Club on the latter's ground at Dadar.

The Sunder Cricket Club batted first and were bundled out for 59, Vasant Amladi securing four for sixteen in 11.4 overs. Dadar Union S.C. put in their rivals after they had collected 146 for 6 but when stumps were pulled they had bagged six Sunder wickets for 94.

The following were the results:

GROUP "A"

Fort Vijaya Cricket Club beat Cricket Club of India by six wickets on the first innings:

C. C. I.: K. C. Ibrahim c Ashar b Ved 21, J. A. Dadyseth c H. Kapadia b Mashruwalla 8, K. Bose c R. Kapadia b Mashruwalla 15, Asha Mirchandani b Mashruwalla 0, G. S. Ramchand c and b H. G. Kapadia 16, K. M. Rangnekar c Ashar b Mashruwalla 5, J. S. Lawyer not out 24, K. K. Sanjana b H. Kapadia 0, B. K. Garudachar c and b Mashruwalla 16, K. K. Tarapore c Ved b Shrikande 0, R. P. Mehta st Bhatia b Skrikande 7, Extras 17, Total 129.

Bowling Analysis: V. M. Merchant 3-2-1-0: H. G. Kapadia 11-0-36-2; N. D. Ved 6-1-18-1; K. C. Mashruwalla 17-1-56-5; R. M. Desai 2-1-5-0; G. R. Shrikande 2-4-0-6-2.

Fort Vijaya C. C.: V. M. Merchant not out 59, S. P. Shah c Dadyseth b Rangnekar 5, S. P. Bhatia c Ramchand b Rangnekar 0, H. G. Kapadia lbw Garudachar 25, J. M. Sampat b Tarapore 0, K. C. Mashruwalla not out 39, R. V. Kapadia, N. D. Ved, R. G. Ashar, G. R. Shrikande and R. M. Desai did not bat, Extras 5, Total (for 4 wkts.) 133

Bowling Analysis: G. S. Ramchand 20-6-50-0; K. K. Sanjana 3-0-10-0; K. M. Rangnekar 4-2-1-15-2; K. K. Tarapore 18-6-36-1; B. K. Garudachar 5-0-17-1.

Islam Gymkhana drew with Dadar Hindu Gymkhana:

Islam Gymkhana: K. C. Kassam c Mhatre b Manjrekar 0, E. S. Maka c Gondabe b Manjrekar 7, I. U. Koppekar c Patil b Patwa 16, K. C. Abdulla run out 43, M. M. Mohiuddin c Patwa b Patil 47, F. I. Makwa c Marketkar b Patwa 9, S. K. Rattansey b Patwa 5, Toufique Hussein b Patil 0, M. A. Latif not out 9, A. A. Hakim b Patwa 11, A. T. Cheiwalla st Mhatre b Patwa 2, Extras 7, Total 156.

Bowling Analysis: M. S. Patil 20-5-38-2; V. L. Manjrekar 7-1-12-2; Y. B. Patwa 27-2-6-62-5; V. L. Marketkar 4-0-14-1; R. S. Godambe 6-0-23-0.

Dadar Hindu Gymkhana: C. S. Korgainkar b Makwa 2, N. J. Mhatre run out 18, M. S. Patil b Makwa 28, T. S. Satam c Hakim b Latif 13, V. L. Manjrekar c and b Abdulla 12, R. S. Godambe b Latif 5, S. R. Marathe st Maka b Abdulla 4, A. Jagasia not out 26, Y. B. Patwa not out 11, D. P. Dharne and V. L. Markelkar did not bat, Extras 3, Total (for 7 wkts.) 122.

Bowling Analysis: F. I. Makwa 11-1-43-2; A. A. Hakim 5-1-20-0; K. C. Abdulla 13-3-26-2; M. A. Latif 13-4-21-2; M. M. Mohiuddin 4-1-6-0; Toufique Hussein 1-0-3-0; K. C. Kassam 1-1-0-0.

Baronet Cricket Club beat Maharashtra Young Cricketers by two wickets on the first innings:

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS: Om Prakash c Satha b Colah 3, Fatephekar c K. K. Irani b Colah 0, T. S. Nayadu c B. R. Irani b Madon 15; L. B. Kenny c B. R. Irani b Madon 29, S. S. Balgi c Kanga b Colah 4, G. Nanik st Kanga b Colah 18, R. V. Gavaskar not out 0, Extras 5, Total (for 6 wkts.) 74.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. R. Irani 3-3-24-0; N. H. Colah 10-8-0-23-4 D. B. Satha 1-0-3-0. P. D. Madon 8-0-19-2.

BARONET C.C: N. H. Colah hit-wicket b Kenny 16, Jal Wadia c substitute b Nanik 39, K. K. Irani c Kenny b Om Prakash 7, D. B Satha st Gavaskar b Nanik 19, F. E. Kapadia b Om Prakash 1, D. H. Wadia c substitute b Om Prakash 4, R. N. Kanga c Balgi b Om Prakash 0, B. Cooper lbw Kenny 3, P. D. Madon st Gavaskar 0, B. R. Irani not out 11, Extras 6, Total (for 9 wkts.) 106.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: G. Nanik 12-1-24-2; T. S. Nayadu 4-0-19-0; L. B. Kenny 8.2-0-15-2; Om Prakash 8-1-21-4, R. V. Gavaskar 6-0-21-1.

Sunder C.C. lost to Dadar Union S.C. by four wickets on the first innings:

SUNDER C.C (First Innings): V. Dias c Mantri b Vinod 0, J. Wagh b Amladi 0, T. K. Kothari c Aiyer b Vinod 9, Aby Abraham c and b Mantri 8, Y. B. Palwankar c Vinod b Amladi 0, J. V. Parasram b Parulekar 6, R. H. Bandhorkar not out 32, M. S. Kharwa c Vindo b Mantri 0, M. H. Fezi b Mantri 9, D. Solomon b Amladi 1, B. Mowdawalla b Amladi 0, Extras 3, Total 59.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: T. B. Vinod 5-4-2-2; V. R. Amladi 11.4-5-16-4; M. K. Mantri 8-4-9-3; R. M. Parulekar 3-1-9-1; S. P. Gupte 3-0-8-0; M. N. Aiyer 5-1-12-0.

DADAR UNION S.C.: T. B. Vinod c Palwankar b Kharan 42, Balam Pandit b Lalwankar 1, M. K. Mantri run out 32, K. L. Dalaya b Abraham 16, S. R. Arolkar c Solomon b Palwankar 23, R. B. Kenny not out 12, K. V. Palwankar c Abraham b Palwankar 6, S. P. Gupte not out 5, R. M. Parulekar, M. N. Aiyer and V. R. Amladi did not bat, Extras 9, Total (for 6 wkts. decl). 146.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Mowdawalla 5-0-17-0; Parasaram 1-0-9-0; Palwankar 15-1-33-3; Solomon 8-1-24-0; Kharwa 4-0-25-1; Aby Abraham 4-0-23-1.

SUNDER C.C. (Second Innings): Wagh lbw Amladi 6, Dias c Palwankar b Aiyer 4, Kothari c and b Amladi 47, Abraham b Gupte 20, Palwankar b Aiyer 11, Parasram not out 2, Bandhorkar b Aiyer 1, Kharwa not out Rest did not bat, Extras 3, Total for 6 wkts. 94.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Vinod 4-2-9-0; Amladi 12-5-23-2; Aiyer 10-3-21-3; Mantri 4-0-14-0; Gupte 13-2-24-1.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana beat Bombay Gymkhana by nine wickets on the first innings:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (First Innings): E. A. Allen b Chandarana 9, R. A. Smith b Chandarana 6, E. B. Leigh c Jobanputra b Chandarana 16, R. C. Thomas c Dandekar B Gurtu 31, P. C. Birse c Dandekar b Chandarana 14, S. Gomar c Pandit b Chandarana 10, R. F. Moss c Mhatre b Chandarana 2, J. C. Collingwood b Chandarana 0, H. J. Heywood c Mahajan b Chandarana 1, G. Bath not out 0, Extras 13, Total 106.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. H. Jobanputra 7-0-28-0; V. M. Chandarana 13.1-2-43-9; P. R. Punjabi 2-0-13-0; M. S. Gurtu 5-1-9-1.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA: R. V. Bhajekar not out 93, V. D. Kapadia c and b Moss 95, V. M. Pandit not out 1, K. H. Jobanputra, S. M. Dandekar, M. S. Gurtu, R. S. Mahajan, Y. R. Mhatre, P. R. Punjabi, V. P. Shah and V. M. Chandarana did not bat, Extras 4, Total (for 1 wkt.) decl. 193.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. A. A. Smith 10-4-24-0; G. Bath 10-2-47-0; S. Gomar 9-0-37-0; J. C. Collingwood 3-0-11-0; E. B. Leigh 4-0-23-0; R. C. Thomas 3-0-12-0; R. J. Heywood 2.6-5-6; R. F. Moss 1-0-5-1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (Second Innings): E. A. Allem b Chandarana 12, J. H. Birtwistle c Mahajan b Chandarana 34, R. A. A. Smith c Mhatre b Punjabi 84, E. B. Leigh c Jobanputra b Shah 23, R. C. Thomas c Shah b Punjabi 1, P. C. Birse not out 8, S. Gomar b Punjabi 0, Rest did not bat, Extras 12, Total (for 6 wkts.) 174.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. H. Jobanputra 3-0-13-0; V. M. Chandarana 11-0-68-2; M. S. Gurtu 6-0-25-0; V. P. Shah 5-0-46-1; P. R. Punjabi 2.4-0-10-3.

GROUP "B"

National Cricket Club beat Dadar Parsi Colony Sports Club by 98 runs on the first innings:

NATIONAL C.C.: 220 (S. L. Patil 81; M. S. Naik 45, D. R. Kher 40, D. R. Havewalla 4 for 73); DADAR PARSI COLONY SPORTS CLUB 122 (Gustad Patel 43, S. L. Patil 15.2-2-36-6) and 28 for 4.

Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club beat Bohra Cricketers by an innings and 81 runs:

GOWD SARASWAT C.C.: 164 for 9 decl. (S. D. Telang 36, M. M. Dalvi 29, Y. Angalia 4 for 48, Z. Rashamwalla 4 for 49); BOHRA CRICKETERS 49 (Y Angalia 25, M. M. Dalvi 3 for 25, V. M. Aigaonkar 4 for 24) and 34 (M. M. Dalvi 6 for 22, V. M. Aigaonkar 3 for 12).

Parsi Gymkhana beat Parsi Cyclists S.C. by 28 runs on the first innings:

PARSI GYMKHANA 167 (J. B. Patel 30, M. R. Khan 28, H. A. Printer 26, B. Daruwalla 3 for 58, B. Govadia 6 for 29); PARSI CYCLISTS S.C. 139 (H. M. Dadachanji 50 not out J. B. Patel 4 for 52, A. M. Captain 4 for 44).

Brothers Club beat News Hindu Club by 76 runs:

BROTHERS CLUB 83 (J. C. Roach 43, N. S. Sakroo 3 for 21, S. Bhikajee 3 for 21) and 38 for decl. (V. Ghadi 3 for 10); NEW HINDU S.C. 29 (G. M. Guard 4 for 16, J. C. Roach 5 for 11) and 13 (Guard 5 for 6, Roach 4 for 3).

GROUP "C"

Catholic Gymkhana beat Aga Khan Gymkhana by 41 runs on the first innings:

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA 127 (Arthur Fernandes 74, O. D'Mello 38, B. Ratansey 7 for 23, Gulamali 2 for 30), AGA KHAN GYMKHANA 86 (Gulamali 25, M. Gonsalves 2 for 33, Arthur Fernandes 3 for 7, O. D'Mello 2 for 15, J. N. Carvalho 2 for 12).

R

SUGAR

GOVERNMENT had announced that the retail selling rate of sugar from ration shops during the DIWALI WEEK would be Re. 0-6-9 EXCLUSIVE of Sales Tax. As however, some ration shops have no Sales Tax Certificates, Sales Tax had to be recovered from them by the wholesalers. They will not be in a position to recover this Sales Tax separately from the customers. It has, therefore, been decided to have an inclusive retail rate of Re. 0-7-0 per lb.

EAST WIND WINS CHIEF EVENT

Poona Hunt Gymkhana Races

POONA, Oct. 16. (PTI).

Following are the results of the Poona Hunt Gymkhana meeting, held today:

THE DEHU STAKES—Dist. 5 Furls.

BIGG BOSS (G.A. Jasdanwalla) 8-12, Peera 1
MISS SHAHEEN (Lt. Col. S. A. Hussain) 8-9, Chunilal 2
MY WILL (B.R. Baid) 8-12, G. Laxman 3
LITTLE STAR (Mrs. P. Rylands) 8-12, B. Vithal 4

Not run: Pretty Fast, Rita and Partial Eclipse.

Won by one and half ls. one, three quarters.

Time: One min. 5-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 8, 14, and 10 for places. (Rs. Five Tote).

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Little Star had won the race but due to a subsequent objection against it by the riders of Bigg Boss and My Will the order was changed and Little Star was awarded the fourth place...

THE GHORPURI STAKES (Div. II) Dist. 3-1|2 furlongs.

MOTI (Mrs. J. Pardeshi) plus 10 yds. Gulab 1
JUNGLE KING (D.S. Salunke) (plus 10 yds). Habib 2
LAKHPATI (S.N. Hussain) scratch, A. Rahman 3
RAJA (S. Hussain) scratch, S. K. Kasam 4

Not Run: Anmol Ghadi and Motiram.

Won by: Dist. half l. neck. Time: 4-4|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for Win, Rs. 8, 11 and 11 for places.

Winner trained privately.

THE POONA STATES (Div. II)—Dist. 3-1|2 furlongs)

AFRICA STAR (Bombay Hunt & Poona Kirkee Hounds) 8-0, plus 20 wds. C.M. Mody 1
IQUBAL (Lieut. Singh) 10-7, scratch Owner 2
KARAN (S.R. Captain) 10-5, (minus 60 yds.) S.H. Captain 3
THE SAPPER (Maj. Rozario and Capt. Lakshman) 10-8, minus 50 yds. Mounter 4

Not Run: Miss Shaheen, Black Berry, Moon Light, Sikandar and Zarina.

Tote paid: Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 9, 22, and 7 for places.

Won by short head, neck, half l.

Time: 50 secs.

Winner trained privately.

THE GHORPURI STATES (Div. I) Dist. 3-1|2 furlongs.

ANDAZ (Mohamed Khan) minus 180 yds. Fakir Mohd. 1
AFTAB (Mrs. Raghunath) minus 190 yds. Umaji 2
SHREWESBURY (M. Pagre) minus 160 yds.) Gulab 3
POONA BEGUM (Chand Khan) minus 100 yds. A. Majid 4

Not run: Alkar, Sultana, Failte and Moonlight.

Won by: Five ls. 1-3|4 sh.

Time 56-4|5 seconds.

Tote Paid: Rs. 22 for Win, Rs. 12, 57 and 38 for places.

Winner trained privately.

THE POONA STAKES (Div. I)—Dit. 3-1|2 furlongs.

CHANDRIKA (D.P. Pandole) 10-1 (minus 80 yds.) Padumjee 1
MEDALLION (S.R. Captain) 10-5, minus 120 yds. S.H. Captain 2
DINKIE DI (D. Bhedwar) 9-9, minus 120 yds. Byramji 3
USHA (Lieut. Singh) 10-8, minus 50 yds. Owner 4

Not Run: Andaz, Old Cyhimes, Failte, Excellent, Lemon, Discard, Blue Diamond.

Won by: 3-1|2 ls. neck head.

Time: 53-1|5 seconds.

Tote Paid: Rs. 12 for Win, Rs. 10, 10 and 10 for places.

THE AMATEUR STAKES—Dist. 8-1|2 furlongs

MAVOURNEEN (S. S. P. M. School) 8-12, minus 5 yds. Shivaji 1
BELA (S.S.P.M. School) 8-7, minus 60 yds. 2
TOFFEE (Master D.M. Mody) 8-0, minus 10 yds. Owner 8
SNOWBALL (R.B.G. Rie) 8-0 minus 80 yds, Chotu 4

Not Run: Changuna, Bhaiya.

Won by: short head, 3|4 l. neck,

Time: 1 min. 4 secs.

Tote Paid: Rs. 46 for Win, Rs. 8, 8 and 7 for places.

THE HUNT CUP—Dist 1-1|4 miles

EAST WIND (S.H. Captain) 9-12 minus 170 yds. Owner 1
VIJAY (M.A. Talyarkhan) 11.12, minus 220 yds. Owner 2
SUPER BOY (B.R. Shiaji) 8-9, minus 150 yds. Owner 3
COUGAR (S.M. Mody) 10-7, minus 350 yds. Owner 4

Not Run: Blue Diamond, Confident.

Won by ten ls. dis. 12 ls.

Time: 2 min. 41 secs.

Tote Paid: Rs. 15 for Win, Rs. 7, 7, and 9 for places.

Winner trained privately.

THE WANOWRIE STAKES—Dist. 6 furlongs).

TRAITOR (Mr. P. Rylands) 8-0, D. M. Pillay 1
FAIR ROSE (K.V. Chavde) 7-9, S. Laxman 2
PATENT BID (Aswani) 9-12, B. Vithal 3
EXCELLENT (Mr. Aziz Mahmed) 8-8, Chunilal 4

Not Run: Blue Arrow, Pirkhan, Treasure Toy and Vagabond Prince.

Won by neck, half l. 3|4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 25 secs.

Tote Paid: Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 9, 9 and 8 for places.

Winner trained by P. Rylands.

RUSSIA BETWEEN WORLD WAR AND 'COLD WAR'

By Frederick C. Barghoorn, Ph. D.

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THE author attempts here to sketch the main lines of official and of popular Soviet thought and feeling in a complex transition period. This difficult and perhaps decisive period was bounded, roughly, by the last months of the war in Europe and the unsuccessful London Conference of Foreign Ministers in September 1945. It was a period in which many hoped a new era was dawning in the relations between Russia and the West. It now seems to have been, instead, the premature end of a promising interlude. Understanding of the factors involved in this return to an abonormal "normalcy" in Soviet-Western relations may contribute now to balance and perspective. Had such understanding been more widespread in 1944 and 1945, the probably inevitable "cold war" might have been less intense and confused than it has been, although this is not certain.

IT seems tthat after Tehran and Yalta that Soviet leaders hoped that they could eat their cake and have it too. They could build a security belt of contiguous states, and extend their dominant influence throughout most of the rest of Eurasia. At the same time by exploiting the World Trade Union Federation and the United Nations, and because of expected post-war economic difficulties in the United States and Britain and, above all, the immense Soviet prestige won on the battlefield, they could obtain large credits on favourable terms from these and the few other countries in which they expected the capitalist system to retain some degree of health for a considerable period.

These grandiose ambitions reflected not merely hope but fear as well. To the Kremlin "security" meant, in effect, impregnability. When American opinion grasped the nature of the Soviet programme, angry disillusionment set in. When the Kremlin realized that its hopes might be dashed and its fears confirmed, it began, at first stealthily, to transfer the symbols of hostility and aggression from Nazi Germany to "imperialist" America.

The Press

Of course the full development of this suspicion, and especially of its open public expression, took place outside the chronological limits of this article. However, it was reflected during this period in the anxious treatment by the Soviet press of Soviet-Allied problems and by the renewal of unfavourable reporting of internal affairs in Britain and America, which had been all but abandoned during the earlier war years.

Most important of all, probably, was the growing tendency of the Soviet press and official statements to revive openly the idea—never repudiated during the war—that the U.S.S.R. was a beleaguered fortress of socialism in a hostile capitalist world.

One other extremely interesting theme, which was to become vastly important in the "cultural purges" of 1946—49, was developing. This was the wickedness and the danger of seduction of Soviet citizens by the false glitter of bourgeois culture.

None of these themes or problems were new; most of them were continuations or new forms of themes as old as the Russian Revolution. The one striking exception to this statement is the problem of the impact of Western culture on Soviet people. While this had always existed, wartime contacts were on so vast a scale and the effects were so unfavourable that they constituted a new major problem. The only thing remotely comparable in Russian history was the intellectual ferment among Russian officers after the Napoleonic wars, leading to the Decembrist uprising.

Main Contention

In the final period of the European war, and to an even greater extent during the few weeks of the Soviet war against Japan, the Soviet claim to leadership in the Allied war effort reached unprecedented and fantastic proportions. For example, as Paul Winterton pointed out in "International Affairs", in the seven days of the expansion of the Remagen bridgehead and the fall of half a dozen great western German cities, the average daily space devoted to those events by the Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" was twenty-four lines on the back page. In the meantime, the bulk of all Soviet newspaper space during those days was devoted to Orders of the Day, editorials and news accounts recording Red Army victories.

Similar examples could be multiplied ad infinitum, but a full appreciation of the slanting of war news by the Soviet press is possible only if one carefully reads "Pravda" or "Red Star" for at least the last months of the war. During the Soviet-Japanese war, Soviet operations received literally hundreds of times as much space as American operations.

The Atomic Problem

The only attention paid to the atomic bomb during this period, for example, was a very brief news item, without comment, on the Hiroshima raid. Any suggestion that the bomb might have played a major role in forcing the Japanese surrender was suppressed by Soviet censors from the reports of foreign correspondents in Moscow. Space and chronology do not permit discussion here of the Soviet attitude toward atomic energy. It should be pointed out, however, that such press treatment, while logical in view of Soviet efforts to build up the Soviet role in the Pacific war for political reasons, did not do justice to the Soviet estimate of the A-bomb's military significance. Molotov's reference to the bomb in his November 6, 1945 speech, as well as subsequent attacks on United States "atomic diplomacy", indicated Soviet concern. Much popular gossip which I heard in the fall of 1945 convinced me that there was widespread populan fear of the bomb.

The Soviet handling of these subjects reflected anxiety and at the same time was such as to arouse concern in Britain and America regarding the future of the "Anglo-Soviet-American coalition." Another of the many straws in the wind was the fact that V-E Day was celebrated in Moscow on May 9 instead of May 8, as in the United States and Britain, and that the Soviet public was given the impression that the Reims surrender was of little importance.

Official Attitude

IT is impossible here to deal with individual problems, such as Germany, the Balkans, the United Nations, and the host of other staggering issues which upon the attention of Soviet and Allied policy makers in 1944 and 1945.

In general, as military victory drew near, difficult and potentially divisive political problems assumed ever increasing importance.

Two slogans more and more prominent in Soviet speeches and press articles in early 1945 suggested the attitudes of Soviet leaders viewing the international scene onto which the U.S.S.R. was emerging. One of these was the demand for the "moral and political" defeat of fascism. The other was the appeal to the Soviet people to do everything possible to increase Russia's economic and military might."

Together with growing re-emphasis on Marxist-Leninist ideology, these themes indicated a tendency to revert toward the prewar concept of "two worlds"— the Soviet and the bourgeois —coexisting in unstable equilibrium.

Thus for example, in the week of May 13-19, shortly following V-E Day, the Soviet press gave strong indications that with the European war over, it would henceforth view both foreign and domestic affairs with renewed emphasis upon the uniqueness and superiority of Soviet institutions and methods. Most of the Soviet press comment and news on foreign affairs during that week was directly or indirectly related to the slogan of the moral and political defeat of fascism. The microbes of Hitlerism, it was declared, were prevalent on both sides of the Atlantic. The foreign news material selected for publication revealed differences between Allied and Soviet policies regarding Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, and other areas or problems. In that week also, for the first time since the prewar period, the Soviet daily press gave prominence to the question of unemployment in the United States. A series of articles in "Red Star" demanded that intensified propaganda be disseminated in the Soviet Army regarding the superiority of the Soviet system over capitalism.

I vividly remember that week's press, since the changing attitudes reflected in it impresed me deeply at the time. A few days later General Alexander compared Tito's actions in Trieste with the methods of Mussolini and Hitler. This was prominently reported in the Soviet press. According to a well-informed American journalist with whom I talked at the time, his Soviet friends were deeply depressed at the turn events were taking. One of my Soviet acquaintances remarked: "Diplomacy is beginning."

Reactionaries

Increasingly—during the spring and summer of 1945—the Soviet press, especially the militant magazine "New Times" (its name was changed from "War and the Working Class" in June of that year), attacked "certain circles" in Britain and America for their alleged reactionary, anti-Soviet influence on Allied policy. It was only, however, after the failure of the London Conference in the fall that the Soviet press openly identified the policy of the American and British Governments with that of the reactionaries.

But in the months preceding the ill-fated London meeting, danger signals too numerous even to be listed were flying. A striking one was the series of articles by the Soviet journalists N. Sergeeva and E. Zhukov, reporting from San Francisco on the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The most biting of these articles was Sergeeva's two-column piece "The Old and the New" in "Pravda" for May 29. Briefly, Sergeeva's thesis was that since the death of President Roosevelt the forces of reaction, representing the "old", had begun to work more actively against the "new" ideas which he had brought into American life. Sergeeva's article took the line, which was to become more and more pronounced henceforth in the Soviet press, that opponents or critics of Soviet policies were fascists or profascists. Sergeeva also attacked American culture, which for her was symbolized by the literature, ranging from pornography to "Mein Kampf", on display in a San Francisco book store.

It is probably no great exaggeration to say that with this statement Soviet official thought was well on its way back to the Leninist thesis of the inevitability of war as long as capitalism exists which as is well known, Stalin was to restate bluntly in his famous speech of February 9, 1946.

It would, however, be doing violence to the facts to assert that this was the only note, at least in the Soviet press, during this confused period. There were less somber countercurrents. For one thing, though with increasing perfunctoriness, the press continued to pledge allegiance to the idea of over-all Allied co-operation. The London Conference and Molotov's somewhat defiant speech of November 6 made it clear, however, that the coalition could continue to function only by accepting on the whole, Soviet terms.

In The Cultural Field

BUT if Soviet official political attitudes were assuming an increasingly somber hue, this was somewhat less true of opinion in scholarly and cultural fields, which reflected the Soviet intelligentsia's war-time hope that closer Soviet-Allied cultural relations would follow the war. Still less was it true of popuar opinion, which either lagged behind the official propaganda or even, on some points, tended to differ sharply therewith.

Lack of space precludes more than mere mention of the war-time growth of popularity of English and American literature, films, and music, or of plays such as Alexander Korneichuk's Mr. Perkin's Mission to the Land of the Bolsheviks. The latter, which was popular in Moscow in the fall of 1944, was scoffed at by American journalists who considered its sensationalist correspondent a caricature. However, in its scenes showing the millionaire Perkins making friends with a collective farm family and helping carry ammunition for Red Army men, it eloquently expressed the idea that Soviet Communism and American capitalism could "do business." The American film, It Happened One Night, was adapted for the Soviet stage as The Road to New York. In 1944 and 1945 "A tavern in the Town" and "Tipperary" were among the most popular Soviet songs. A number of American films, particularly the Deanna Durbin film "His Butler's Sister," were shown in 1945 and even in 1946.

On a rather more highbrow level, concerts of American and British music were arranged by the All-Union Society for. Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Popular Attitude

The lag behind official propaganda was more pronounced among the broad Soviet public. Nothing could be more difficult, of course, than to analyze "public opinion" in a country like Soviet Russia. I am not attempting this impossible feat, but in the remainder of this article I shall seek merely to present the main lines of attitudes and opinion among the Soviet people with whom foreigners were in contact during late 1944 and, roughly, the first nine months of 1945.

The two general aspects of popular attitudes that interested me most during this and other periods of my Russian experience were the attitudes of ordinary people toward America and toward their own government and political system. Both were contradictory and confused.

The one point about which virtually all observers would agree, I think, was the great popular affection for Roosevelt and the genuine grief at his death. I personally knew Russians who wept when they heard of Roosevelt's death. A cynic might of course attribute this to their associating him with powdered eggs, jeeps, and Studebaker trucks, but I think it was more than that. On the other hand, one Soviet girl actually told an American friend a month or so before Roosevelt's death, that she liked Roosevelt because he "fed" her but disliked Churchill because he was "too" "cunning." As I have pointed out elsewhre, the common man in Soviet Russia, as distinguished from the intellectual, has generally tended to like the Americans better than the British. One of my friends put it in a somewhat negative form. "We don't trust the British and we don't even trust you." Another Soviet person whom I knew for a time said that the British were "chuzhespintsy," i.e., persons who acted behind others' backs. What impressed the ordinary people was that in a hard world in which authority was not benevolent, here was a powerful leader who had extended the hand of friendship in an hour of need.

The attitude of political sophisticates may have been different. They may have regarded Roosevelt as a "far-sighted politician," as one of my Soviet acquaintances put it, who was trying to save capitalism. They may even have regarded him as a "sucker," and no match for Stalin at the "green table." An "anecdote" that I heard in March 1945 may have reflected the latter feeling. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, sitting in a railway car, were listening to the click of the rails. Roosevelt thought he heard: "Give me Berlin". Churchill: "Divide it in half!" Stalin: "The devil with you both." Another of the several versions of this story was that in response to Roosevelt's and Churchill's claims, Stalin replied that Germany would be divided according to "work done." This barbed story reflected the feeling that the Russians had done the lion's share of the fighting and suffering.

The party propaganda machine responded very astutely to Roosevelt's death. It simultaneously suggested that this might be the end of an era, but that if Truman continued Roosevelt's policies, all would be well. Obviously, as in the case of the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam decisions, the Kremlin reserved the right to interpret whether or not Roosevelt's successor was continuing his policies.

Another point about which all competent eyewitness observers would probably agree was the almost indescribable joy of the Soviet people on V-E Day and the great good feeling toward the Allies prevalent then and for a time thereafter. I have no doubt that the spontaneous good will manifested toward the Allies on this occasion, as also the similar feeling expressed by the Red Army men who met the Americans in the closing days of the European war, worried the Kremlin. The memoirs of General Eisenhower and General Deane's "Strange Alliance" make it clear that at least some of this friendliness, in the case of the Red Army, extended as high up as Marshal Zhukov. It is certainly significant that the trip to the United States which Zhukov apprently planned never materialized.

Even in popular feeling, however, and even during this halcyon period, ane heard occasional expressions of doubt regarding the possibilitiy of indefinite peace between America and Russia. Thus one Soviet friend told an American in the spring of 1945 that there could not be permanent peace because, as this person put it, "You want capitalism and we want Communism."

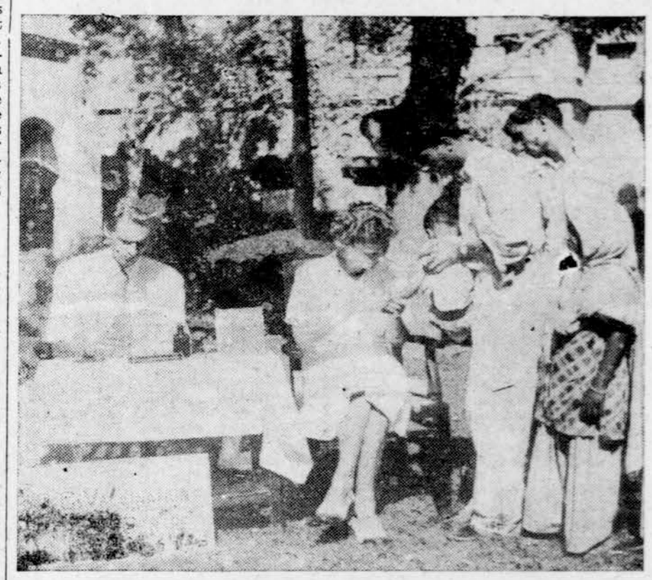
Conclusions

I HAVE tried in this article to sketch some of the main currents of tnought and feeling in Russia in the twilight period between the war and the "cold war." Of course, in addition to the problems touched upon here, there were great questions of reconstruction, of reconversion and demobilization, and of restoring the party and police to their prewar supremacy in the Soviet state. Hints, often cryptic, of things to come in these fields appeared of course during this period. Thus, for example, Stalin took advantage of a reception he tendered Red Army marshals in June 1945 to remind them that a good foreign policy was worth two or three army corps, and to point out that no one must become conceited. The granting in July 1945 of all rights and privileges of the Red Army to NKVD and NKGB personnel, Beriya's elevation to the rank of Marshal, and Stalin's to Generalissimo (about which I heard some sarcastic comment by Soviet people), were reminders to all in high or low places that the Kremlin did not intend to permit any relaxation of its authority or of State discipline.

The announcement by the press in August 1945 that a new Five-Year Plan was being drafted must have seemed omnious to many a weary Soviet citizen. A Soviet friend of a foreigner remarked ironically, "We'll finish it in two years," and said that none of the friends to whom she had mentioned the news had taken any interest in it.

The main lines of Soviet policy in most of these difficult domestic fields were not to become clear until 1946. Then they were to be approached from the point of view of a domestic "tram-the point of view of a domestic "transition to Communism" and preparation for "all eventualities," externally. With the advantage of hindsight we can now trace many of the striking developments of 1946—49 to their origins in the transitional months of 1945.

—FROM THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.



A BCG Vaccination Centre was opened for public on October 10 in the Civil Hospital, Karachi. The picture shows Dr. Erick Roelsgaard, head of the BCG team, (sitting) on the left. On his left is Miss Ashi Bassen, who is carrying out the vaccination.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALES

1. PLACE OF AUCTION: Pathankot, A.B.S.D.
DATE & TIME: 25-10-49 (Tuesday) at 10 A.M.
STORES: Surplus: Gunny Bags — 2 Mds. size, 90557 Nos. and 1 Md. size, 61730 Nos; Ghee shooks, 5000 Nos; Cases of sorts, 1500 Nos; Tins, 2 Gallon, 1500 Nos; Bottles Misc. 44593 Nos; Jars 1 Gallon and ½ Gallon, 240 Nos, etc.

2. PLACE OF AUCTION: Lucknow Cantt. A.F.M.S.D.
DATE & TIME: 3/4-11-49 (Thursday & Friday) at 10 A.M.
STORES: Surplus: Pilila Scillae Compositae (1,40,000 Nos).; Alcohol Rectificatus (in Gall. Drums) 41415 lbs; Dissecting Sewing Needles size 6 (7068 Pkts.) Nickle White No. 16 (4881 Ozs); Large quantities of numerous items of Surgical, Laboratory and Orthopaedic stores; Emetine Bismuth Iodide Gr. 1 (1207403 Nos), Tannic Acid Jelly 4 Oz. tube (10346 Nos); Dulcite (2991 Ozs) etc.

3. PLACE OF AUCTION: Kanpur, H. & S. Factory.
DATE & TIME: 9/10-11-49 (Wednesday & Thursday) at 10 A.M.
STORES: Surplus — String Lanyard Khaki 3/4" (75000 Yds): Tape Newar 1" (22000 Yds); Leather Buffalo Crust Sole sides (2,00,000 lbs); Leather Buffalo Factory & Trade finished Sole Sides (33000 lbs); Leather Buffalo Crust Super Sole Harness Sides (88000 lbs.); Ferrous sulphate (504 lbs.); Soda Hyposulphate 1100 lbs); Several thousand yards of Cotton Canvas & Duck in long and cut lengths; and numerous small items of Tape Sotton, Felt webbing etc.

AUCTIONEERS:
1. M/S. Dharampal Chaddha & Sons, 25, Fatehpuri Delhi—will conduct Auction No. 1.
2. M/S. P. Stanwill & Co., The Mall, Kanpur — will conduct Auction Nos. 2 & 3.

IMPORTANT:
(1) Conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.
(2) Any stores may be held back from auction.
(3) Octroi/Terminal tax, where in force, is payable by purchasers.
(4) The stores can be viewed 2 days before the date of auction at the depots concerned.
(5) The catalogue of stores will be available with the Auctioneers.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
15/240, CIVIL LINES, KANPUR.
AC/RCDK/71.

Restrictions On Imposition Of Sales Tax

C.A. AGREES TO NEW ARTICLE

Unjust To Provinces, Says Prof. Saksena

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16. (PTI)

A BAN on the imposition of tax on the sale or purch ase of goods by a State if such sale or purchase takes place outside the Stat e or in the course of import or export was sought to be intrdouced in the Constitu tion by a new Article 264-A which Dr. Ambedkar moved when the Constituent As sembly resumed its sitting today.

The Article also seeks to forbid enactment by a State imposing a sales tax on goods, the sales or purchase of which takes place in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce.

An exemption to the provisions is provided that the sales tax levied by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue to be levied until March 31, 1951—that for nearly fourteen months after the new Constitution comes into existence.

The Article as moved by Dr. Ambedkar reads: (1) No law of a State shall, impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place—(A) outside the State, or (B) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India: (Explanation) For the purposes of sub-clauses (A) of this clause, a sale or purchase shall be deemed to have taken place in the State in which the goods have actually been delivered as a direct result of such sale or purchase for the purpose of consumption in that State, notwithstanding the fact that under the general law relating to sale of goods the property in the goods has by reason of such sale or purchase passed in another State.

(2) Except in so far as Parliament may, by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any goods where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce: provided that the President may by order direct that any tax on the sale or purchase of goods which was being lawfully levied by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, notwithstanding that the imposition of such tax is contrary to the provisions of the clause, continue to be levied until the 31st day of March, 1951.

(3) No law made by the legislature of a State imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent.

Dr. Ambedkar moving the Article said that the Sales Tax had created a great deal of difficulty throughout India in the matter of freedom of trade and commerce. It had been found that great many sales taxes which had been imposed by the Provincial Governments cut into the subject matter of imports or exports and also inter-State trade and Commerce." It is agreed that this kind of a chaos ought not to be allowed and while the provinces may be free to levy the sales tax, there ought to be some regulations whereby the sales taxes levied by the provinces would be confined to the legitimate limits that are intended to be covered by the Sales Tax", he said.

"It is, therefore, felt that there ought to be some specific provisions laying down certain limitations on the power of the provinces to enact Sales Tax legislation."

Dr. Ambedkar said that certain provisions of the Article were only a reproduction of different provisions already passed by the House. For instance, sub-clause 1 was a reproduction of an entry in the Legislative List stating that taxation on imports and exports shall be the exclusive province of the Central Government. Sub-Clause (B) of Clause 1 of the article could not, therefore, be characterised as an invasion on the right of the provinces to levy Sales Tax.

Clause 2 of the Article was a reproduction of the provisions contained in Part 10 A regarding inter-State trade and commerce. It merely stated that no sales tax imposed by a State should be in conflict with the provisions contained in Part 10 A.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

As regards other provisions in the Article, Dr. Ambedkar explained that they were necessary. There were certain commodities which were essential to the people throughout India and he said they should not be subjected to the Sales Tax by a Province in which they were to be found.

It was felt that if there was any such article which was essential to the life of the community throughout India, then it was necessary for that Province before it levied a tax on that article to obtain the assent of the President so that he and the Central Government could see that no hardship was created by the levy proposed by the Province.

Dr. Ambedkar drew the particular attention of the House to the proviso to Clause 2. It was true, he said, that some of the Sales Taxes which had been levied by the provinces did not quite conform to the provisions of the Article and probably went beyond them. It was, therefore, felt that if the ordinary rule of law embodied in the Constitution that all laws which were inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution stood abrogated on the date of the commencement of the Constitution was applied, it might create financial difficulties or embarrass different provinces. These provinces would suffer losses of the proceeds of the taxes on which their finances were to a large extent based.

TIME LIMIT

It was, therefore, proposed that as an exception to the general rule, notwithstanding inconsistency of the Sales Tax imposed by provinces with the provisions of the Article, such taxes would continue in operation till March [illegible], 1951. This period would give the provinces adequate time to make adjustment, as they must, in order to bring their laws in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (United Provinces) said that the Article was "unjust" to the provinces. He was told that if it was passed without amendment, the Central Provinces would lose revenue to the extent of rupees one crore and the Bihar Government, rupees two crores. Other Provincial Governments would also lose crores of rupees. There would be no harm, he said, if a small Sales Tax was allowed to be imposed by the producing provinces. To prevent abuse of that power, Parliament might be authorised to bring about uniformity in the level of such taxation. Prof. Saksena moved amendments to that effect.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi (United Provinces) appealed to the House "in the name of the people who are at our mercy" to fix a limit to Sales Tax. He contended that neither the Central nor the Provincial Governments were rendering much service to the people although the level of taxation today was even higher than during the war under foreign rule.

The only "service" that was being done was to give the poor "doses of quinine mixed with water." Even the doctors employed by the State charged fees.

LET CENTRE LEVY SALES TAX

At present the rates of Sales Tax and even the articles taxed varied from province to province. In Delhi, for instance, there was no Sales Tax on motor cars and bycycles but in Meerut, in the adjoining United Provinces, the Provincial Government has imposed Sales Tax. The result was that if a person in Meerut wanted to buy a car, he would come to Delhi. To avoid these anomalies, Mr. Tyagi suggested that the Centre should levy the Sales Tax at a uniform rate throughout India.

Mr. Amiyo Kumar Ghosh (Bihar) opposed the Article and also moved some amendments. He said that the moment the Article came into force, the Bihar Government would lose more than rupees two crores, for it would no longer be in a position to tax the coal, iron and steel and other commodities produced in Bihar but consumed in other provinces. The producing Province must be allowed to benefit at least partly, he said.

To prevent abuse of the provision exempting articles intended for export from Sales Tax, it should be laid down that exports would be exempted from Sales Tax, only at the point of export and not at the intermediate stages. The same principle should apply to imports.

ORPHANS

The Sales Tax, Mr. Ghosh said, was the only item of taxation which was elastic in Bihar. Bihar had two other sources of revenue, Land Revenue and Excise. The Land Revenue amounted to less than rupees two crores and could not be increased on account of the permanent settlement. Excise amounted to about rupees five and half crores but the province would lose this source of income if prohibition was introduced. If the income from Sales Tax was also drastically reduced, how was the Government of the Province to function? Provincial autonomy might as well be liquidated altogether if the provinces were to be reduced to the status of "an orphan boy with a begging bowl in his hand coming every time before the Union Legislature for money and help."

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Bihar) said that with the prohibition programme enunciated by the Congress Governments, Sales Tax became a very important source of revenue to the provinces. There should be no desire on the part of the states to cripple the Central finances nor should it be the desire of the Federal Government to cripple the states. Both were inter-related. There should be no room for the feeling that the difficulties of the states had not been fully appreciated.

FIX MAXIMUM

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru moved an amendment by virtue of which Parliament would have the power to fix the maximum rate for the levy of Sales Tax. His amendment also specified that the Sales Tax could be levied only when the sale or purchase was made to or by a consumer.

He felt that the article moved by Dr. Ambedkar protected the interests of the Central Government and also the states where the goods were actually consumed. But it did not protect the interests of the consumer. He said that while in some provinces the tax was levied only when the goods were passed on to the consumer, in some other it was levied at all stages. There was also no limit to the rate of levy of the tax. It was, therefore, desirable that in the interests of the public at large, the Constitution should take account of these points. While Parliament might not fix any upper limit for the rate of taxation in the case of luxury goods, it might do so in the case of goods that were absolute necessity to the consume While it might be said that the general economic condition of the people would impose a limit on the power of any State to fix the rate of S Tax this could only be done by the trial-and-error method. But such an important subject should not be left entirely to the judgment of the provincial finance Ministers.

Mr. B. M. Gupte (Bombay) expressing his "dissatisfaction" at Clause 2 of the Article, said his "grievance" was that it did not take "adequate account of the difficulties of the provincial Governments". The provinces had to undertake much of the welfare work and their financial condition was difficult. In the case of some provinces this had been accentuated by the merger of States. If the provinces did not have adequate sources of revenue they would have to come to the Centre for grants, and this would make the provincial finance ministers "a crowd of beggars at the doors of the Central Finance Minister". He suggested that the period given to the provinces to adjust themselves should be till the first Finance Commission made its report, instead of March 31, 1951 as proposed.

Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka (West Bengal) supported the Article and said he would have liked if the Centre had been authorised to impose the Sales Tax and collect it at the source and distribute it to the provinces. But, as the provincial Governments had not agreed to this, the Article now proposed was the best. He did not think that there was any justification for the misapprehension by some of the provinces.

LINKED TO STANDARD OF LIFE

Ceiling, A Handicap

In replying to the debate, following the adoption of a closure motion, Dr. Ambedkar referred to the amendment moved by Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena seeking to invest Parliament with the power to impose sales tax. Dr. Ambedkar said that the Provincial Prime Ministers at their recent conference with the Finance Minister of India opposed stoutly to the principle of the Centre imposing sales tax and distributing the proceeds to the Provinces.

Expressing sympathy with the amendment moved by Mr. Tyagi, Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that it was not desirable to "play with the Sales Tax' for the purpose of tax adjustment.

Illustrating how the proceeds of the Sales Tax had increased since 1937 from Rs. 235 lakhs and Rs. 350 lakhs in Madras and Bombay respectively to about Rs. 14 crores each at present. Dr. Ambedkar said that taxation structure could only be altered either for effecting equity between different sections of people or for regulating the standard of life of the people.

"No taxation system should be so manipulated as to lower the standard of the people", remarked Dr. Ambedkar "and I have no doubt that the Sales Tax has intimate connection with the standard of the people."

Dr. Ambedkar contended that a ceiling prescribed by the Centre would be a great handicap in the elastic working of tax.

TAX DISTRIBUTION

The House rejected all the amendments and adopted the article. At this stage the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a statement on the question of the distribution of income-tax proceeds. He said that he wanted to make some observations in view of the presence of the Finance Minister in the House.

"There is a considerable feeling in the Provinces", said Dr. Prasad "that their sources of revenue have been curtailed a great deal. There is also considerable feeling in some Provinces particularly among the Provinces which are poor that the distribution of income tax proceeds is not such as to give them satisfaction.

"I desire to ask the Finance Minister to bear this in mind when he comes to consider the distribution of income tax so that it may not be said that the policy of the Government is to take away the little from those who have a little". (hear, hear).

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE

Dr. Ambedkar then moved Article 274DD on the power of Indian States to impose restrictions on trade and commerce by levy of certain taxes on the import into or the export of goods from such States.

The new Article 274DD says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this part or in any other provisions of this Constitution, any State which before the commencement of this Constitution was levying any tax on the import of goods into the State from other States or on the export of goods from the State to other States may, if an agreement in that behalf has been entered into between the Government of India and the government of that state, continue to levy and collect such tax or duty subject to the terms of such agreement and for such period not exceeding ten years from the commencement of this Constitution as may be specified in the agreement.

"Provided that the President may at any time after the expiration of five years from such commencement terminate or modify any such agreement if, after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission constituted under Article 260 of this Constitution, he thinks it necessary to do so."

Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena wanted by an amendment to empower Parliament to terminate or modify any agreement as provided in the proviso to the article.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari met Mr. Saksena's objection by stating that Parliament could not be a party to such agreements as provided in the article as it was a matter between the executive authority of one State and another.

Mr. Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan) made a plea for abolition of land customs duties. The people in the States were against these duties, as they had "crippled" the cottage industries in the States, and had not served the interests of the people.

Mr. Saksena's amendment was lost and article 274DD passed.

A new Article 302AA, moved by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, barring the jurisdiction of courts with respect to treaties covenants and agreements entered into between a ruler of an Indian State and the Government of India was passed without discussion.

ARTICLE DELETED

As other amendments tabled by the Drafting Committee related to articles already passed, leave of the House was taken for their being reopened.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari moved an amendment for the deletion of Article 16 one of the fundamental rights, which states that subject to any law made by Parliament, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free. He said the reason why deletion of the article was sought was that this article had been incorporated into Part 10A of the Constitution dealing with trade and commerce between the States.

The House agreed to the amendment and Article 16 was deleted.

The House adopted an amendment moved by T. T. Krishnamachari to the effect that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The original provision had said that the executive power of the Union shall vest in the President and may be exercised by him.

PROCLAIMING STATE OF EMERGENCY

Power To President

When the Assembly met after a three-hour recess Dr. Ambedkar moved a new article 280A containing an India pattern of the N.R.A. (National Recovery Act) of the United States whereby the President can proclaim a state of emergency to meet a financial crisis and issue directions to the States.

Dr. Ambedkar contended that havand financial situation in the ing regard to the present economic country, there would hardly be any member in the House who did not feel the necessity of having such provisions.

He said that the article more or less followed the pattern of the N.R.A. passed in 1930 which gave power to the President to make provisions to remove both financial and economic difficulties that overtook America following the great depression. Within a short time of the adoption of the legislation, it was challenged by the American Supreme Court which declared the law as ultra vires of the constitution. In order to prevent any such difficulty, the Drafting Committee thought it necessary to make an express provision in the constitution itself.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena (United Provinces) moved two amendments. The first gave power to the President to declare a financial emergency when he was satisfied that such a situation was "imminent". By the second amendment, he wanted that during such an emergency, Parliament would be vested with power to make laws in respect of the State list also.

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces) who moved three amendments did not think that the reasons enumerated in Clause One of the Article would justify the declaration of an emergency. A series of deficit budgets of a Province might be construed by the President as giving rise to a situation whereby the financial stability was threatened and he might declare any emergency. He felt that this was not the way in which the constituent units should be treated.

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, who also moved three amendments felt that when there was an emergency, provincial autonomy should be "completely suspended" and there should be "no hesitation or qualms of conscience on this point".

Mr. K. R. Sidhva (Central Provinces) said the article was "justified" and he would give credit to the Drafting Committee for having realised that such a situation might arise".

BAD TREATMENT

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzr opposing the article said that by no stretch of language could it be stated to resemble the National Recovery Act of America. He felt that there was no reason why they should "treat the Provinces as if they were children and the President was just a village school master."

The only tax on which there could be serious difference of opinion between the Provinces and the Centre was in regard to excise duty on liquor. Some Provinces notwithstanding the repeated advice given to them by the Government of India, had persisted in following a policy of prohibition.

Whenever there was a serious difference between a Province and the Centre, Pandit Kunzru said the President could always be persuaded to say that the financial stability was in danger and the consequences envisaged in the article would follow.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the recent debate in Parliament showed that the country was "on the brink of a precipice" and the financial crisis which the country was now facing was not in any way less in extent than that faced by the United States in 1933. Members of the House must feel convinced that the situation like the one now facing the country might require wider powers by the Centre. The provisions were intended to be used only in case of financial crisis when the financial stability of the country was threatened.

Quoting various articles by which the Centre could step in during emergency period, Mr. Munshi asked: "Is it suggested that when the financial structure and stability of the country or part of it is threatened, the Centre should sit idle and do nothing?"

The House rejected all the amendments and adopted the article.

The House then passed two amendments moved by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, excluding sentences and decrees passed by courts martial or military tribunals from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Prof. Saksena wanted that at least persons sentenced to death by courts martials should be allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Ambedkar, replying said that he should have thought that there was no need for the amendment moved by Mr. Krishnamachari, but unfortunately the Ministry of Defence felt that in the interests of discipline, such an important matter ought not to be left in a condition of doubt.

After passing a number of in consequential amendments the House adjourned till tomorrow.

IMPROVING COTTON MARKETING

Committee Visits Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Chairman and the members of the Cotton Marketing Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest ways and means of improving the marketing of cotton and reducing cost of distribution were in Bombay on October 14 and 15, 1949. They attended the morning session of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on October 14.

In the afternoon the Chairman and the members of the Committee visited the Morarji Textile Mills. They were informed by the Manager about the requirements of the mill both for short and long staple cottons and to what extent they had to depend on imported stuff. The members were shown round the mill.

On October 15, the Committee visited Sewri Market which is being administered by the East India Cotton Association. They visited some stalls and also saw the appeal room where they were shown the standard samples and also explained by the surveyor in charge the methods of sampling analysis, etc., carried out under the rules and bylaws of the market. In the afternoon the Committee interviewed some persons connected particularly with the marketing of cotton on co-operative basis.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Trade Await Result Of Delhi Talks

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report reviewing raw cotton situation.

FOREIGN MARKETS

NEW YORK: The week under review was colourless and price fluctuations were small. The undertone, however, remained steady due in a measure to the supporting influence of the Loan. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued its fourth crop forecast on the 10th inst. The details are as follows:

Production: 15,446,000 Bls of 500 lbs each.

Condition: 74 per cent.

Yield per acre: 286.2 pounds

Ginning prior to 1st October: 5,369,000 running bales, according to the Census of the Department of Commerce. The production figure was half a million bales above the September estimate.

Traders believe that the larger crop will simply mean increased loan impoundings and very possibly imposition of production and marketing controls.

BRAZIL: The cotton market at Sao Paulo has been temporarily paralysed pending exchange developments. Rumours in this connection are very contradictory. Cotton sellers argue that devaluation of Cruzerios is unnecessary owing to strong statistical position and few buyers of dollar cotton. Some circles favour export subsidies. Sao Paulo crop is estimated at approximately 210,000 tons, whereas the North Brazil crop at 103,000 tons.

PERU: Following the devaluation of the £, the market activity remains suspended. In Peru, the Sterling in relation to Soles may not depreciate to the full extent of its dollar devaluation, as the Peruvian Government is anxious to promote sales of cotton to the U.K. and to other countries, whose currencies have followed the Sterling. Spot quotations have eased slightly following the improvement in the Sol. Port stocks on October 8th totalled 365,931 quintals (1 quintal equal to 101.4 lbs).

ALEXANDRIA: The outstanding features of the futures market has been the continued buoyancy of Ashmuni months, which are 27 per cent over pre-devaluation level, whereas Karnaks are only 8 per cent higher. With Ashmuni crop estimated at 3,81,000 Kantars against 5,261,000 last year, there is a growing realisation that the short staple crop plus the carryover may be just enough to cover domestic and foreign needs. Demands for Karnak remains very poor. India and the U.K., the two biggest users of this variety, are uninterested in Karnak and similar long staple cotton.

BOMBAY: A veritable deadlock has developed in the Forward section pending the police investigation into the alleged unlawful transactions carried out by some of the members of the East India Cotton Association.

DELHI TALKS

The trade attention during the week has been chiefly focussed on New Delhi where representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, and Industry and Supply, cotton trade and Millowners met to review the situation created by the conflicting currency policies of India and Pakistan.

The new cotton situation, as one sees it is not so precarious as to give cause for undue pessimism. Statistically, the officials had taken an unduly pessimistic view of the cotton stocks held by the trade and cultivators at the commencement of the 1948-49 season, which they estimated at about 6.3 lacs bales. The 'post-mortem' examination, however, reveals that they were nearly double that quantity. The prospects of the growing crop are, doubtless, promising as total production is estimated at 29 lacs bales, given normal conditions of weather. This of 8.9 lacs bales more than last season. The mill stocks of all cottons at the end of 1948-49 are estimated at 12-1/4 lacs bales and trade stocks at 3-1/4 lacs bales. As some decline in the offtake of Indian mill cloth is not unlikely, the mill consumption, presently, may be reduced to somewhere around 32 lacs bales. Taking into account the prospective imports of sterling cotton from foreign sources, the situation is not considered serious in any respect at the moment.

The Conference considered it necessary that the cotton control measure should be enforced to enable mill to procure cotton at ceiling rates. It recommended to the Government of India that no cotton should be purchased from Pakistan unless the landed cost in Bombay of Pakistan cotton, came down to pre-devaluation price in terms of Indian currency. It is understood that the Government of India will shortly fix the rate of Pakistan cotton imported into India. The Conference has also suggested that two lacs bales of certain types of short staple could be exported.

EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

The Textile Advisory Committee discussed the measures to step up exports of textiles to overseas markets and to hard currency areas. It endorsed the Handloom Sub-Committee's recommendations to the Government to assist the handloom industry urging reduction of railway freight for handloom products by 50 per cent, abolition of Provincial Sales taxes on yarn and handloom cloth and abolition of Octroi duty and other local charges on yarn and handloom cloth.

A press note of the Industry and Supply Ministry says that the Textile Advisory Committee has recommended reduction of ex-mill cloth and yarn prices by 4 per cent and the margin allowed to distributing trade cy 6 per cent in the case of cloth and 2-1/2 per cent in the case of yarn.

In the ready market, business activity was restrained owing to the fact that buyers are awaiting clarification of the Government's policy regarding the price structure, implementation of control measures and currency dispute with Pakistan. The atmosphere is charged with a variety of uncertainties. Some business is reported in Tanguis and Sudans. The present prices for Pima and Egyptians are considered to be too high.

PAKISTAN: We have received the following telegram dated 13th inst. from Karachi:—"Last week market remained steady at low level with easier undertone, in view of Government announcement no reduction export duty. Arrivals this week 9,500 mostly Sind NT, making total since first September 18,400 mostly New Crop. Sales 8,850, Export 10,377. We estimate total exports since first September 71,000 of which 24,000 Far East on Russian account balance mostly Hongkong, Japan. Reported Bombay firms here settling their heavy purchases which is main reason of weak tendency, although sales at present rates reported for abroad but not large enough to impart steadiness to market."

WEATHER AND CROP NEWS

Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in Oomra district and Gujerat, and scattered showers fell in the Bombay Deccan. This moisture was unwelcome. It has not only done quantitative and qualitative damage but delayed crop movement. Some shedding of buds and bolls is reported from C.P. and Berar. In Khandesh, quality has been affected and initial small arrivals have stopped. Khandwa came in for very injurious rain, whereas on Malwa side the crop has made fair progress. In Moghlais, clear days and dewy nights with occasional sprinkling showers are proving beneficial. Clear and Dry weather is immediately needed in all for Oomra tracts. Crop reports from Broach Surti and Dholiera and from Southern tracts are satisfactory, with the exception of Tinny Karunganni and Cambodia sections, where rain is needed. In East Punjab the weather conditions favourable; arrivals in Dhuri line increasing. In Rajasthan weather is clear. Western wind blowing; first picking in progress, small arrivals have commenced.

Industrial Snippets

Chromising Of Steel

LONDON.—A new steel finishing process known as "Chromising" which, it is claimed, gives stainless steel finish at a fraction of the price required for an article fabricated of stainless steel throughout has been developed by a Scottish firm.

The secret of Chromising is a chemical reaction which takes place at a high temperature on the surface of articles of ordinary steel, removing atoms of iron and replacing them with atoms of chromium. The chromium penetrates into the steel to a depth of several thousandths of an inch to form a coating of stainless steel containing 30 per cent. chromium without altering the dimensions of the article. Since the stainless properties are only on the surface, the total amount of chromium used is only a fraction of that needed to make an article of solid stainless steel.

Chromising, it is claimed, withstands immersion in water for an indefinite period without rusting, is not affected by the corrosive properties of moisture and smoke in the atmosphere, and resists attacks by acids and other chemicals.

PACKAGING EXHIBITION

The methods being adopted in Britain for packaging goods are on show for the first time at an exhibition now being held in Manchester. The exhibits on display include, among others, a new corrosion inhibitor which creates an anti-rust atmosphere around metal parts, and special new containers for the safe transport of ice cream, fish, frozen fruit and vetables which maintain a 90 degrees F. temperature for periods exceeding 48 hours.

Other interesting displays show new processes of preserving metals against rust during export journeys and the method used by the British Government for packing and preventing damage to stores for the Forces—guaranteeing them from deterioration for at least 18 months.

DOUBLE PANE WINDOWS

A satisfactory and simple method of making double paned window has been developed by a Lancashire firm.

The windows are hermetically sealed and have, between the panes, a quarter-inch gap which is filled with dry air. The main advantages claimed are that no condensation forms to obscure views, much less heat is lost from the interior and a good deal of noise is shut out. Such units fitted in a room heated by an open fire would, it is claimed, save more than £4 (Rs 53-5-0) a year in fuel.

COAL PRODUCTION RISE

Britain's coal output in September averaged a weekly rate of 4,200,000 tons, compared with 3,700,000 tons in August and 3,600,000 tons in July.

This figure brings the total production for the first three quarters of the year up to 158,746,900 tons, compared with 154,609,800 tons for the same period in 1948.

More than 9,000,000 tons of coal have so far this year gone to direct exports, compared with 7,200,000 tons in the first nine months of 1948.

RAILWAY WAGONS

Large orders from Australia have been placed with firms in Britain for the supply of railway wagons, the combined approximate value being £1,320,000 (Rs. 1.75 crores).

The Queensland Government Railways have ordered 600 open wagons, while the Victorian Government Railways order is for 500 four-wheeled open wagons.

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Prime Minister Pandit Nehru (left), accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States: and President Truman leaves National Airport for Blair House, temporary Presidential residence where he was the guest of the President and Mrs. Truman.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States (left), President Truman, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi seen at Washington's National Airport after Pandit Nehru arrived from London aboard Mr. Truman's plane, "The Independence".

STAGE SET FOR FRENCH INDIA REFERENDUM

Neutral Observers Appointed

PONDICHERRY Oct. 16 (UPI): ALL preliminaries in conection with the forthcoming referendum in the four French Indian settlements in the south, such as the appointment of neutral observers and the laying down of procedure in connection with the conduct of the referendum, have reached an advanced stage, reliable sources said here today.

It is gathered that by mutual agreement between the Government of India and the French Government eight observers, have already been selected, drawn from neutral countries such as Norway, Denmark, South America and Australia. Four more remain to be selected and correspondence in this connection is understood to be in progress between the two Governments. It also transpires that the Government of India want these four observers to be drawn from Asiatic countries and they have put up a panel of names before the French Government.

It is likely that out of 12 observers, four will be posted to Karaikal and two each to mahe and Yanam.

It is understood that the procedure for the conduct of the referedum is being drawn up by the French Government and it is expected to reach a conclusive stage in a week or two. Neutral observers will scrutinise the procedure so laid down and suggest any changes they may deem fit.

SEA CUSTOMS

An official announcement in connection with the revival of sea customs in French India will be made very soon, enquiries made by the United Press of India revealed here today.

CATCHING FISH BY ELECTRICITY

Norwegian Invention

OSLO, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Oslo newspaper "Verdens Gang" reports this week about an invention "which may represent a complete revolution in existing fishing methods and enable an exploitation of the seas' riches on a scale never before contemplated." The invention, for which patents have been applied for recently in Norway and other countries, is said to be a method of catching saltwater fish by means of electricity. The inventor is a German engineer who worked in the machine industry in Norway for many years up to the war, and who in 1940 escaped to Spitsbergen and was later in a German concentration camp.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN POLAND

WARSAW, (PTI-Reuter)—Four former German Generals described as major war criminals are due to stand trial in Poland this autumn.

The trial of General Jurden von Stroop, held responsible by the Polls for the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto in 1943 and the mass slaughter of Jews, is now expected to open towards the end of this month (October) in Warsaw.

The district Court of Appeal in Bydgosacz (Bromberg) will also try this month General Kurt Hildebrand, former commander of German S. S. troops in Pomerania.

He is accused of carrying out an extermination policy against Poles and Jews in Pomerania and is stated to be the author of a massacre of the Polish population of Bydgoscz in September 1939.

Inquiries into the charges brought against General Sporenburg and General Moser, who have been both awaiting trial in Lublin, in South East Poland since 1947, have been completed by the Polish war crimes commission.

They are due to appear before a Lublin national court within the next six weeks.

Recently, the Polish war crimes commission applied to British occupying authorities in Germany for the extradition of Erich occupying authorities in Germany for the extradition of Erich Koch, former Gauleiter of East Frussia, who is wanted in Poland to stand trial for war crimes committed in that area.

Koch was discovered in spring this year by British Security Police, hiding in Hamburg, and was imprisoned in the British zone.

HYDERABAD AERO CLUB

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 15: The Hyderabad Government have reorganised the Hyderabad State Aero Club at Begumpet aerodrome, under the guidance of Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad. The club now maintains twelve aircraft.

SITUATION IN EAST JAVA

'Explosive, Says Minister

BATAVIA, Oct. 16 (PTI-Reuter)—The Sultan of Jogjakarta, Defence Minister of the Indonesian Republic, declared here today: "The rapidly deteriorating situation in East Java is full of explosive possibilities.

"If the Dutch continue to be unreasonable, it is feared that an armed clash is not only inevitable but will soon spread to the whole of Java and Sumatra.

A spokesman of the Republican delegation said in Batavia that the main factors contributing to this "explosive situation" were the disarming of over one and a half battalions of Republican troops in Sourabaya, Mahlang and other places by the Dutch and the arrest of large numbers of Republicans including the head of the Republican civil administration in Mahlang.

Colonel Sungkong, Republican Commander in Sourabaya, estimated his men had lost more weapons since the cease-fire than in six months of guerilla warfare. the spokesman said.

GHULAM'S BRIEF FOR CRIPPS

Devaluation Without Consultation

KARACHI, Oct. 16 (PTI-Reuter)—Britain had "considerable justification for devaluing sterling without consulting the Commonwealth, Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad said in a broadcast talk last night. "We should not overlook the injury which would have been caused all round by premature disclosuers," he said.

Pakistan's decision not to devalue her rupee was not only in the interests of her own economy, but of the sterling area as well, he added.

Her main exports were not manufactured goods, the production of which could be increased quickly, but jute, cotton, hides, skins, and wool. If Pakistan had devalued her rupee her dollar earnings would have gone down and her dollar expenditure gone up.

The Minister announced that certain Indian imports exempt or partially exempt from import duty are to be subject in future to normal tariff rates.

NOT SEEKING ANY GIFTS FROM U.S.

Nehru's Address To Indian In New York

NEW YORK, October 15 (P.T.I-Reuter).

PANDIT NEHRU today made his first speech in Hindustani since he arrived in the United States. Speaking to an audience of cheering Indian residents of New York, who had gathered at India House to welcome him, he said he had not come to the United States "to ask for or expect any gift from America". "My visit is essentially a visit of friendship", he declared.

The gathering at India House was the highlight of Pandit Nehru's first morning in New York city. Earlier events had shown the open handed welcome which New York officially and privately had prepared for him.

Cries of "Jai Hind" were raised by Indians at the entrance to India House when Pandit Nehru alighted from his limousine, and was led up the red carpeted steps of the newly—purchased five—storey building which is to house the Government of India's offices in New York.

Addressing the assembly, he said: "We are a too proud and cultured people to seek favours from others". It was not his intention to ask for "this or that kind of help", he said.

WE SHALL MAKE UP

The assembly cheered vociferously when Pandit Nehru said: "We may have difficulties before us but we shall make good in spite of everything". He said that many people had connected his visit with things that happened in the world after he had accepted President Truman's invitation. They were "obviously wrong", Pandit Nehru said. He had also been asked whether he had "committeed himself as between East and West". His reply, Pandit Nehru said, was "no".

Another question was whether he had made any commitments "to strengthen ties with America".

The Prime Minister said: "I do not commit myself anywhere to anyone. I have come here to develop friendly relations between the United States and India. I do not believe in formal ties."

Shouts of "Jai Hind" were repeatedly raised when Pandit Nehru told Indians present, "there is no reason to be afraid of the future".

He called upon Indians to work harder and to follow the 'mantra' given them by Mahatma Gandhi—to be absolutely fearless.

Pandit Nehru appeared to be in a very happy mood and repeatedly evoked applause, and laughter among his audience.

He said that all kinds of thoughts crowded into his mind when he saw so many Indians who had made America their home.

"Many brothers in arms who had raised the flag of freedom, whether in the United States or in India, had made their contributions to victory and they had won under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi", he said.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

With the new times, however, new responsibilities had come to India. Although India had passed through "various fires" during the past 25 or 30 years, the 'mantra' of absolute fearlessness given to them by Mahatma Gandhi would again stand by them.

Addressing himself particularly to the younger generation, the Pandit urged them not to concentrate merely on jobs and careers but always to give first place in their thoughts to the service of India.

Pandit Nehru received thunderous cheers when he said India would stand on her own legs. He had come to the United States, he said, principally to strengthen the good relations between the two countries. But "we shall always remain what we are."

"There are of course many ways in which the United States can help us develop and we would welcome any such assistance but it is not my intention to ask for this or that kind of help," the Prime Minister declared.

"It is for our Ambassador to take care of such transactions."

NO PESSIMISM

"Now that we are a free nation we should all be ready to face our task. There is no reason to be afraid of the future. The prospect is not too rosy for the whole world, including India, but it would be folly to be pessimistic."

Pandit Nehru then made a passing reference to what he described as "the nervous condition" in which the modern newspaper was continually keeping the world.

"During my four days in the United States," he said, "questions have been rather naively put to me—questions such as whether I had committed myself as between East and West. I do not commit myself anywhere to anybody."

"We have had some experience of commitments made during last 200-years", Pandit Nehru said amid laughter.

After refreshments, Pandit Nehru left India House and later had lunch with Mrs. Helen Reid of the "New York Herald Tribune". Later he had tea at the residence of author John Gunther at which a number of American literary personalities were present.

Mr. Loy Henderson, American Ambassador to India, was seated with Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai and others on a rostrum.

After the singing of the "Jana Gana Mana" Mr. R. R. Saksena, speaking "as an ordinary Indian citizen living in New York" traced the history of early Indian immigrants into the United States.

FUTURE OF U.S. COMMUNISTS

Will They Now Go Underground?

NEW YORK, Oct, 16 (PTI-Reuter)—The future of the 29-year-old American Communist Party is uncertain after the conviction of eleven of its top leaders for conspiracy to "advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the United States Government by force."

Whether the party could be outlawed legally is still a moot question. There also are wide differences of opinion over the wisdom of trying to outlaw it.

There were hints during the New York trial that convictions might drive the party underground.

If the party does go underground, the United States Attorney, Mr. John Megohey, had pledged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will go underground with it.

DISGRACEFUL

Mr. William Foster, National Chairman of the Party, whose trial was postponed because of illness, issued a statement saying: "The Communist Party will not be dismayed by this scandalous verdict which belies our whole national democratic traditions.

"It will carry the fight to the higher courts, to the broad masses of the people. It will fight with renewed vigour those sinister forces behind this thought control trial who are trying to lead the United States into economic chaos, fascism and war."

Mr. Foster described the verdict as a disgrace to the United States, made worse by "barbaric sentencing of the defence attorney's and Eugene Dennis to gaol for contempt."

India To Lead Asia U.S. Officials View

WASHINGTON, Oct, 15, (UPI): A top State Department official, in an international broadcast asserted today that Pandit Nehru's visit to U.S.A. would help toward increased understanding between India and the United States.

George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African affairs, expressed the belief that the new Indian nation would take a positive constructive role in Asian affairs.

"It has a spiritual heritage and a deep appreciation of the fundamental values in human and international relations, together with a Willingness to assume responsibility, which admirably equips it for leadership, he said.

"As a greater realization of the magnitude of our community of interests develops, India's ties with us and the other democratic nations of the world will be strengthened".

Mr. McGhee continued: "We, for our part, will welcome this development and are prepared to support it by friendly co-operation, by working toward mutually satisfactory arrangements in trade and commerce, and by lending appropriate assistance, whenever it is desirable and practicable".

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

WHEN the District Home Guards Commandants met in Bombay on May 21, 22 23, they lunched at the Chetana restaurant and there were more than 40 lunchers at each lunch, and the Home Minister and Prohibition Minister were present on two occasions.

The indefatigable Mr. R. N. Mandlik, M.L.A. (Bombay), asked some questions which misfired in that they produced misleading answers. The information amounted to this:

(1) that more than 40 persons did lunch at Chetana but not together. But it was not a function, party or entertainment but only their normal meal and paid for by them;

(2) that the Home Minister and Prohibition Minister a few officers lunched on May 21 and 23 as the personal guests of the Commandant-General;

(3) that a lump bill was presented for the messing charges of the officers and paid for by the Commandant-General's office; the cost of the meals was deducted from the camp allowances due to individual officers.

If these are facts, it would be interesting to know why permission was sought and secured from the Rationing Authority to have more than 24 persons at these lunches; why it was made a condition of the permission that the food served at the lunches was to be made up of all non-rationed articles; and why Chetana was careful to undertake the catering on the strength of the permission. It almost seems as though permission having been granted, the powers that be grew ashamed of it all and decided to put an elaborate camouflage.

The answers are not complimentary to the Commandant-General of the Home Guards and to those who arranged the function; and their effect is misleading and mischievous in that it creates an impression that the rule against more than 24 can be evaded by a series of well-calculated subterfuges. This is by no no means the only instance of Government evasion in replying to parliamentary questions but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth when one thinks that it has happened in relation to food of all things.

If there is a mistake, or even an error of judgment somewhere, it lies obviously not with the men in the Home Guards but with the Food Rationing office. Either it is a serious error or it is a proper exercise of discretion. Whichever it is, the Government ought to have the courage to declare its mind and not seek escapes in such evasions as were offered by Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai. From a perusal of these answers, one is driven to conclude that the Government is covering up a rather sneakish move of the Home Guards whilst it is apparent from the rest of the information that is current, that the covering up is of the Food officers. Why this partiality which sacrifices the Home Guards for the officials of the Food Control office?

REDS ON THE BORDERS OF HONG KONG

Little Damage To Canton

HONG-KONG, Oct, 16 (PTI-Reuter)—More uniformed guerillas today marched into the town of Sha-Tau-Kok, through which Hong-Kong's eastern frontier runs. Communist irregulars occupied the town yesterday and hoisted the gold-starred Red flag.

Seven miles to the west, retreating Nationalists trudged wearily through the main border town of Shamchun in a bid to escape across the Pearl River to territory not yet taken over by the Communists.

Strong British police patrols in Hong-Kong watched the seven-mile frontier to prevent possible infringments of British neutrality. They let through thousands of Chinese peasants seeking to avoid Nationalist "Press-Gangs" looking for coolies and bearers.

Nationalist troops were allowed over the frontier if they discarded arms and uniforms.

Flag-waving children lined Sha-Tau-Kok's main street this morning when reinforcements of drab-green uniformed guerillas marched in amid the crackle of fireworks.

The town was brilliant with Communist gold-starred Red flags more flying over Chinese buildings on the British side than on the Chinese side.

CANTON NORMAL

The first Chinese to reach Hong-Kong after the Communist occupation of Canton said a big fire was raging near the railway station at Wongsha, about half a mile from the former foreign concessions on Shameen.

Canton suffered little damage except for destruction of the Pearl River bridge by Nationalists. Shops and restaurants reopened almost immediately after General Chen Keng's Communist regulars marched in, and motor bus services were operating last night.

Cantonese were impressed by the discipline of the Communist troops, the refugees said.

The British coaster "Anhui" limped into Hong-Kong today with three dead and twenty-two wounded aboard after being shelled for 15 minutes as she steamed out of Amoy harbour, 350 miles up the China coast.

TO GENEVA

The International Labour Office, Geneva, has invited Mr. P. G. Naik, the Assistant Secretary of the Social Service League, to attend a conference to be held towards the end of October to consider the recreation of the working class. Mr. Naik was appointed for 3 years as a member of the Correspondence Committee on this subject representing India.

Sachar's Counter-Move

NEW DELHI Oct. 15. (P. [illegible]: A meeting of the East Punjab Congress Assembly Party will be held in Simla, on Monday, October 17, it was learned today.

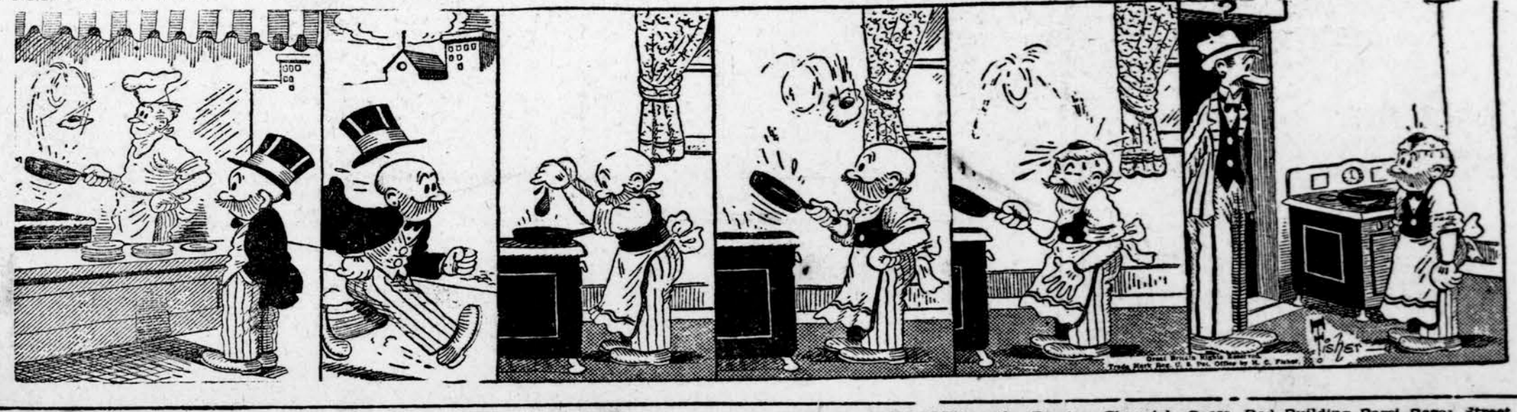
The following resolution will be placed before the meeting, "Resolved that Shri Bhimsen Sachar, leader, enjoys the confidence of the party".

The notice of the meeting is being issued by the leader of the Party, Party.

BANGALORE, Oct. 15. (U. P. I.): Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah, Minister for Education, disclosed today that the Government were contemplating the establishment of a College of Fine Arts in the state, wits a view to encouraging fine arts.

MUT AND JEFF—I HOPE YOU ALL GET THE YO LK

By BUD FISHER.



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